#### (12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

# (19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



## 

## (43) International Publication Date 7 February 2002 (07.02.2002)

**PCT** 

# (10) International Publication Number WO 02/10140 A2

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: C07D 233/54, 403/06, A61P 5/02

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/23959

(22) International Filing Date: 31 July 2001 (31.07.2001)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data: 60/222,584

1 August 2000 (01.08.2000) 1

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SOCIETE DE CONSEILS DE RECHERCHES ET D'APPLICATIONS SCIENTIFIQUES (S.C.R.A.S.) [FR/FR]; 51-53, rue du Docteur Blanche, F-75016 Paris (FR).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): THURIEAU, Christophe, Alain [FR/FR]; 84, avenue Kleber, F-75116 Paris (FR). POITOUT, Lydie, Francine [FR/FR]; 2, rue Anatole France, F-94270 Le Kremlin-Bicetre (FR). GALCERA, Marie-Odile [FR/FR]; 2, allée Jacques Anquetil, F-91070 Bondoufle (FR). GORDON, Thomas, D. [US/US]; 6 Rainbow Drive, Medway, MA 02053 (US). MORGAN, Barry, A. [US/US]; 237 Prospect Street, Franklin, MA 02038 (US). MOINET, Christophe,

Philippe [FR/CA]; 9306 rue de Bretonvilliers, Montreal, Quebec H2M 2A8 (CA). **BIGG**, **Dennis** [FR/FR]; 12, rue des Benedictines, F-91190 Gif-sur-Yvette (FR).

- (74) Agent: TSAO, Y., Rocky; Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110-2804 (US).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

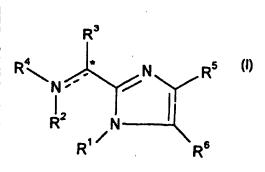
#### Published:

 without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: IMIDAZOLYL DERIVATIVES

7O 02/10140 A2



(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to imidazolyl derivatives of formula (I) where the substituents are defined in the specification, which are useful as agonists or antagonists of somatostatin receptors.

5

20

25

30

35

#### IMIDAZOLYL DERIVATIVES

#### Background of the invention

The present invention is directed to compounds and compositions containing said compounds which bind selectively to somatostatin receptor subtypes and the use of said compounds for treating medical disorders which are mediated by somatostatin receptor subtypes. Somatostatin (somatotropin release inhibiting factor, SRIF), a tetradecapeptide hormone, originally isolated from bovine hypothalami (Brazeau, P. et al., Science 179, 77-79, 1973) has been shown to have a wide range of regulatory effects on the release of a variety of hormones such as growth hormone, protactin, glucagon, insulin, gastrin (Bloom, S.R. and Poldack, J.M., Brit. Med. J. 295, 288-289, 1987). In addition, antiproliferative properties (Reichlin, S., N. Engl. J. Med. 309, 1495-1501, 1983) have been obtained with somatostatin analogs in metastatic prostatic cancer (Parmar, H. et al, Ciin. Exp. Metastasis, 10, 3-11, 1992) and in several other neuroendocrine neoplasms in man (Anthony, L. et al. Acta Oncol., 32, 217-223, 1993). Metabolism of somatostatin by aminopeptidases and carboxypeptidases leads to a short duration of action.

The actions of somatostatin are mediated via membrane bound receptors. The heterogeneity of its biological functions has led to studies to identify structure-activity relationships of peptides analogs at the somatostatin receptors which resulted in the discovery of five receptor subtypes ( Yamada, et al, Proc . Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89. 251-255, 1992; Raynor, K. et al. Mol. Pharmacol., 44, 385-392, 1993). The functional roles of these receptors are under extensive investigation. Binding to the different types of somatostatin subtypes have been associated with the treatment of the following conditions and/or diseases. Activation of types 2 and 5 have been associated with growth hormone suppression and more particularly GH secreting adenomas (Acromegaly) and TSH secreting adenomas. Activation of type 2 but not type 5 has been associated with treating prolactin secreting adenomas. Other indications associated with activation of the somatostatin subtypes are restenosis, inhibition of insulin and/or glucagon and more particularly diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, insulin insensitivity, Syndrome X, angiopathy, proliferative retinopathy, dawn phenomenon and Nephropathy; inhibition of gastric acid secretion and more particularly peptic ulcers, enterocutaneous and pancreaticocutaneous fistula, irritable bowel syndrome. Dumpino

syndrome, watery diarrhea syndrome, AIDS related diarrhea, chemotherapy-induced diarrhea, acute or chronic pancreatitis and gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumors; treatment of cancer such as hepatoma; inhibition of angiogenesis, treatment of inflammatory disorders such as arthritis; chronic allograft rejection; angioplasty; preventing graft vessel and gastrointestinal bleeding. Somatostatin agonists can also be used for decreasing body weight in a patient.

In drug research, it is a key issue to minimize side effects by developing highly potent and selective drug molecules. Recent work on the development of nonpeptide structures (Hirschmann, R. et al., J.Am.Chem.Soc. 115, 12550-12568, 1993; Papageorgiou, C. and Borer, X., Bioorg. Med.Chem.Lett. 6, 267-272, 1996) have described compounds with low somatostatin receptor affinity.

The present invention is directed to a family of nonpeptide compounds, which are selective and potent somatostatin receptor ligands.

#### Summary of the Invention

In one aspect the present invention is directed to a compound of the formula (I),

$$R^4$$
 $R^2$ 
 $R^1$ 
 $R^6$ 
 $R^6$ 

the racemic-diastereomeric mixtures and optical isomers of said compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts and prodrugs thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

#### Wherein

10

15

20

---- represents an optional bond;

R' is H,  $-(CH_2)_m-C(O)-(CH_2)_m-Z'$ ,  $-(CH_2)_m-Z'$ ,  $-(CH_2)_m-O-Z'$  or  $-(C_\sigma-C_\sigma)$  alky $-C(O)-NH-C(O)-NH-C(CH_2)_m-Z'$ .

Z' is an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1-2</sub>)alkyl. benzo[b]thiophene, phenyl, naphthyl, benzo[b]furanyl, thiophene.

isoxazolyl, indolyl,

R2 is H or (C1-Ca)alkyt;

or R1 and R2 are taken together with the nitrogen atoms to which they are attached to form a compound of formula (Ia), (Ib) or (Ic),

 $R^3$  is  $-(CH_2)_m-E-(CH_2)_m-Z^2$ ;

10 E is O, S,-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-, -NH-C(O)-O- or a bond;

 $Z^2$  is H,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl, amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N.N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylguanidino, or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyridinyl and naphthyt;

15 R4 is H or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A1;

25

 $A^1$  is -C(=Y)-N(X<sup>1</sup>X<sup>2</sup>), -C(=Y)-X<sup>2</sup>, -C(=NH)-X<sup>2</sup> or X<sup>2</sup>;

Y is O or S:

 $X^1$  is H,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -N-di- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or  $-(CH_2)_m$ -aryl;

20 X<sup>2</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y'-X<sup>3</sup> or optionally substituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyt;

Y' is O, S, NH, C=O,  $(C_2-C_{12})$  alkernyl having one or more double bonds, -NH-CO-, -CO-NH-, -NH-CO-O- $(CH_2)_m$ -, -C=C-, SO<sub>2</sub> or a bond;

 $X^3$  is H, an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_1)$ cycloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy, aryloxy,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, -CH-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, thiophene, imidazolyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, benzothiazolyl, furanyl, indolyl,

morpholino, benzo[b]furanyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, - $(CH_2)_m$ -phenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, phthalamidyl, pyrimidinyl,

or X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached to form an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of thiazolyl

4

5

Y2 is CH-X4, N-X4, -C(X4X4), O or S;

X4 for each occurrence is independently -(CH2)m-Y3-X5;

 $Y^3$  is -C(O)-, -C(O)O- or a bond;

 $X^6$  is hydroxy,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl, amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of aryl, aryl $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, indolyl, -CH(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>,

R<sup>5</sup> is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(C_0-C_0)$ alkyl-C(O)-O-Z<sup>5</sup>,  $(C_0-C_0)$ alkyl-C(O)-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>3</sup> or optionally substituted aryl:

 $Z^3$  for each occurrence is independently amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$  alkylamino. N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$  alkylamino, -NH-C(O)-O- $(CH_2)$ <sub>m</sub>-phenyl -NH-C(O)-O- $(CH_2)$ <sub>m</sub>- $(C_1-C_1)$  alkyl or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of imidazolyl, pyridinyl, morpholino, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, furanyl and thiophene;

#### 15 Re is H or (C.-Ce)alkyl;

20

25

R7 is (C.-C12)alkyl or -(CH2)m-Z4;

Z<sup>4</sup> is an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, indolyl, thiophene, benzo[b]furan, benzo[b]thiophene, isoxazolyl,

 $Z^5$  is H. (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-aryl;

wherein an optionally substituted moiety is optionally substituted by one or more substituents, each independently selected from the group consisting of CI, F, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, N<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkoxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>m</sub>, -S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>m</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl.

 $-O-(CH_2)_m-NH_2$ ,  $-O-(CH_2)_m-NH-(C_1-C_0)$  alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2)_m-N-G-((C_1-C_0)$  alkyl) and  $-(C_n-C_{12})$  alkyl $-(X^0)_m$ :

X<sup>6</sup> for each occurrence is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, Cl. F. Br. I, NO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, CN, OH, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkoxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-N-di-((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl) and -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl; m for each occurrence is independently 0 or an integer from 1 to 6; and n for each occurrence is independently an integer from 1 to 5;

- (a) when  $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})alkyl$ , or  $-C(O)-O-Z^5$  and  $Z^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})afkyl$  or optionally substituted aryl;  $R^6$  is H or  $(C_1-C_8)alkyl$ ;  $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})alkyl$  or  $Z^6$  and  $Z^6$  is thiophene or optionally substituted phenyl, then  $R^3$  is not  $-C(O)-O-(CH_2)_m-Z$  where m is 0 and Z is H or  $(C_1-C_{12})alkyl$  or where m is 1 to 6 and Z is H:
- (b) when  $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or optionally substituted phenyl;  $R^6$  is H or  $(C_1-C_5)$ alkyl;  $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl and  $R^3$  is  $-O-(CH_2)-Z^2$ , then  $Z^2$  is not an optionally substituted molety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyridinyl, and naphthyl; and
- (c) when R<sup>5</sup> is H or (C.-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl; R<sup>6</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>)alkyl; R<sup>7</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl; and R<sup>3</sup> is -O-Z<sup>2</sup> or -S-Z<sup>2</sup>, then Z<sup>2</sup> is not an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, thiophene, benzothienyl and indolyl.

A preferred compound of formula I is where  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -CH<sub>2</sub>-phenyl;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl;  $R^6$  is H;

where  $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^1X^2)$ ;

Y is O; X1 is H or methyl;

X<sup>2</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y'-X<sup>2</sup>;

m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0, 1, 2 or 3;  $Y^1$  is a bond or 0; and  $X^3$  is N-methylpyrolidin-2-yl, diethylamino, pyridinyl, thiophene, imidazolyl, diethoxymethyl, 1-benzyl-piperidin-4-yl, optionally substituted phenyl or

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is  $-CH_2$ -phenyl;  $R^4$  is  $-(CH_2)_m$ - $A^1$  where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl;  $R^6$  is H; where  $A^1$  is -C(=Y)- $N(X^1X^2)$ ;

30 Y is O;

5

10

2C

25 .

provided that:

5

15

20

25

H;

X1 is benzyl and X2 is 2-hydroxyethyl;

or X1 and X2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

attached to form

where Y2 is C-X4 or N-X4;

X<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y<sup>3</sup>-X<sup>5</sup> where m in the definition of X<sup>4</sup> is 0 or 1; and X<sup>5</sup> is selected from the group consisting of furanyl, benzyl, phenyl, amino,

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>
phenyl; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl; R<sup>4</sup> is H;

where A<sup>1</sup> is -C(=Y)-X<sup>2</sup>.

Y is O; X2 is -(CH2)m-Y1-X3;

where m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1 or 2;

Y<sup>1</sup> is O<sub>1</sub> -NH-CO-, -CO-NH-, -NH-CO-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-, SO<sub>2</sub> or a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is methyl, furanyl, pentyl, phenyl, indolyl, p-NO<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, -CH(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>, benzothiazolyl, phthalamidyl, N,N-dimethylamino,

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -CH<sub>2</sub>-indol-3-yt;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl or t-Bu;  $R^5$  is

A' is -C(=Y)-N(X'X');

Y is O or S; X1 is H; X2 is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y1-X3;

m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1 or 2:

Y<sup>1</sup> is a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, o-Cl-phenyl, m-Cl-phenyl, p-phenyloxy-phenyl, 2,6-di-isopropylphenyl, m-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-ethoxycarbonyl-phenyl, 2,4-

diffuorophenyl, m-NO2-phenyl, p-benzyloxyphenyl, o-isopropylphenyl, n-hexyl, 4-

morpholino, naphthyl or

Another compound of formula (I) is where  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -CH<sub>2</sub>-indol-3-yl;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl or t-Bu;  $R^6$  is H; where A<sup>1</sup> is -C(=Y)-X<sup>2</sup>;

Y is O; X2 is -(CH2)\_-Y1-X3:

where m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1 or 2;

Y' is O. -CO-NH-, -NH-CO-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-or a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is methyl, 3-pentyl, phenyl, p-NO<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, phthalamidyl, N,N-dimethylamino, p-aminophenyl, fluorenyl or

10

15

5

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -CH<sub>2</sub>-indoi-3-yl;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl or t-Bu;  $R^6$  is H;

where A1 is -C(=Y)-N(X1X2);

Y is O; X1 is hydrogen; X2 is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y1-X3;

where m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

 $Y^1$  is O, or a bond; and  $X^3$  is cyclopentyl, 4-OH-butyl, N,N-diethylamino, N-methyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl, -CH(ethoxy)<sub>2</sub>, phenyl, p-SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>-phenyl p-OH-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-CI-phenyl, -CH(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>,

20

25

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is  $-CH_2$ -indol-3-yt;  $R^4$  is  $-(CH_2)_m$ - $A^1$  where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl or t-Bu;  $R^5$  is H;

where A1 is -C(=Y)-X2;

Y is O; X2 is -(CH2),-Y'-X3,

where m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

Y' is -NH-CO, -C=C-, -C=C- or a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is t-butyl, 1-methylcarbonyl-piperidin-4-yl, phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, m-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, 4-nitro-naphthyl, p-methoxy-phenyl, m-(phenylethyl)-phenyl, indol-3-yl or p-aminophenyl.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where R1 is H; R2 is H; R3 is

-CH<sub>2</sub>-indol-3-yl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl, o-methoxyphenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl or p-N<sub>1</sub>N-diethylamino-phenyl; R<sup>6</sup> is H;

where  $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^1X^2)$ ;

10

15

20

25

30

Y is O; X1 is H; X2 is -(CH2)\_-Y1-X3;

where m in the definition of X2 is 0;

Y¹ is a bond; and X³ is o-Br-phenyl, m-Br-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, o-Cl-phenyl, m-Cl-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, o-nitro-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, m-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, 2.4-di-F-phenyl, 2.5-di-F-phenyl, 2.5-di-methoxy-phenyl, m-OMe-phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, 2-CF<sub>3</sub>-4-Cl-phenyl or 3-nitro-4-F-phenyl.

Of the immediately above compounds it is preferred that when R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl and R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl that the stereochemistry at the carbon to which R<sup>3</sup> is attached is in the R-configuration.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>-indol-3-yl. -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl, o-methoxyphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl or p-N,N-diethylamino-phenyl; R<sup>6</sup> is H;

where A1 is -C(=Y)-X2;

Y is O; X2 is -(CH2),-Y1-X3;

where m in the definition of X2 is 1;

Y' is a bond; and X³ is phenyl, o-Br-phenyl, m-Br-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, o-Cl-phenyl, m-Cl-phenyl, o-nitro-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, m-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, o-F-phenyl, m-F-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, N,N-di-methylamino-phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, m-OMe-phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, 3.4-di-Cl-phenyl, 3.4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, p-Me-phenyl, p-OH-phenyl or 2,4-di-F-phenyl.

Of the immediately foregoing compounds when R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl or o-OMe-phenyl and R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl; it is preferred that the compounds are the separated enantioners (R or S configuration) according to the carbon to which R<sup>3</sup> is attached.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -  $(CH_2)_a$ -NH-CO-O-t-Bu or - $(CH_2)_a$ -NH<sub>2</sub>;  $R^4$  is - $(CH_2)_m$ -A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl;  $R^6$  is H;

where A1 is -C(=Y)-X2;

5

10

15

20

25

30

Y is O: X2 is -(CH2),-Y1-X2;

where m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1 or 2:

 $Y^1$  is S, SO<sub>2</sub> or a bond, and  $X^3$  is phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 3,4.5-tri-OMe-phenyl, p-Me-phenyl, p-OH-phenyl, 2,4-di-F-phenyl, 2-furanyl, 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, naphthyl, 2-quinolinyl, 3-quinolinyl, 4-quinolinyl, 8-quinolinyl, 1-isoquinolinyl, 2-thiophene or 2-pyrimidinyl.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -  $(CH_2)_a$ -NH-CO-O-t-Bu or - $(CH_2)_a$ -NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>4</sup> is - $(CH_2)_m$ -A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl; R<sup>8</sup> is H;

where A1 is -C(=Y)=X2;

Y is O; X2 is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y'-X<sup>3</sup>.

where m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

Y<sup>1</sup> is a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is 5-indolyl, 3-indolyl, 4-indolyl, 2-indolyl, 5-OMe-indol-3-yl, 5-OMe-indol-3-yl, 5-OH-indol-3-yl, 5-Br-indol-3-yl, 2-Me-indol-3-yl, 2-benzothiophene, 3-benzothiophene or 2-benzoturan.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -  $(CH_2)_m$ -indol-3-yl, - $(CH_2)_4$ -NH-CO-O-t-Bu or - $(CH_2)_4$ -NH<sub>2</sub>;  $R^4$  is - $(CH_2)_m$ -A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl or p-OMe-phenyl;  $R^6$  is H;

where A' is X2;

X2 is -(CH, ),-Y'-X':

where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 1, 2 or 3;

Y¹ is S, O or a bond; and X³ is phenyl, o-OH-phenyl, p-OH-phenyl, o-F-phenyl, m-F-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, m-OMe-phenyl, o-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 2-nitro-3-OMe-phenyl, o-Br-phenyl, m-Br-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, 2-thiophene, 3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, p-N,N-dimethylamino-phenyl, p-OCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-OCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-(3-(N,N-dimethylamino)propoxy)phenyl, 3-F-4-OMe-phenyl, 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 4-pyridinyl, 2-Cl-quinolin-3-yl, 2-quinolinly, methyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, 3.3-dimethyl-butyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl or p-t-Bu-phenyl.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -  $(CH_2)_a$ -NH-CO-O-t-Bu or - $(CH_2)_a$ -NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>4</sup> is - $(CH_2)_m$ -A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>3</sup> is phenyl; R<sup>4</sup> is H;

where A1 is X2.

5

10

15

20

25

30

 $X^2$  is  $-(CH_2)_m - Y^1 - X^3$ ;

where m in the definition of X2 is 1, 2 or 3:

Y' is O or a bond: and X' is phenyl, o-OH-phenyl, p-OH-phenyl, o-F-phenyl, m-F-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, m-OMe-phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, o-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, 3.4-di-Cl-phenyl, 2-nitro-3-OMe-phenyl, o-Br-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-phenyl-phenyl, 2-thiophene, 3,4.5-tri-OMe-phenyl, p-N,N-dimethylamino-phenyl, p-benzyloxy-phenyl, p-OCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-(3-(N,N-dimethylamino)propoxy)phenyl, 3-F-4-OMe-phenyl, 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 4-pyridinyl, 2-Cl-quinolin-3-yl, 2-quinolinly, 3-indolyl, 6-methoxycarbonyl-indol-3-yl, 1-methyl-indol-3-yl, 2-methyl-indol-3-yl, methyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, 3,3-dimethyl-butyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl or p-t-Bu-phenyl.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-CO-Z<sup>1</sup>; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu; -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-benzyl; -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-phenyl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3- $VI: R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl; R<sup>6</sup> is H;

where Z¹ is ethyl, phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, p-phenyl-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-N<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, p-CN-pnenyl, 2,5-di-OMe-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, N,N-dimethylamino-phenyl, 3-methyl-4-Cl-phenyl or naphthyl;

A' is -C(=Y)-X2:

Y is 0: X2 is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y1-X3;

where m in the definition of X2 is 0;

Y' is O; and X3 is t-Bu.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-CO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>en</sub>-Z<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>1</sup> is 0, 1 or 2; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>e</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu; R<sup>4</sup> is H or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, t-Bu, -CH(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-O-t-Bu, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-imidazol-1-yl, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-pyridin-2-yl, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-4-morpholino, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)-pyridin-4-yl or -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-N,N-diethylamino; R<sup>6</sup> is H;

where Z¹ is ethyl, propyl, phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-CN-phenyl, p-N<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-phenyl-phenyl, 3-Me-4-Cl-phenyl, p-N,N-diethylamino-phenyl, 2,5-di-OMe-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 3,4-di-F-phenyl, p-OCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-benzyloxy-phenyl, p-pentyl-phenyl, 3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, 3-nitro-4-Cl-phenyl, 3-Cl-4-nitro-phenyl, 3-methyl-5-chloro-benzothiophen-2-yl, 2-benzofuranyl, 3-benzothiophene, 3-phenyl-isoxazol-5-yl, 3-(2,4-di-Cl-phenyl)-isoxazol-5-yl, 3-indolyl, 5-Br-thiophen-2-yl, naphthyl,

A' is  $-C(=Y)-X^2$ ;

5

10

15

20

25

Y is O: X2 is -(CH2)-Y1-X3:

where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0;

Y1 is O; and X3 is t-Bu.

Another preferred compound of formula (I) is where  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are taken together to form a compound of formula (Ib) or (Ic);

R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-pnenyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-benzyl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, t-Bu or -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>6</sup> is H;

R<sup>7</sup> is ethyl, propyl, phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-CN-phenyl, p-N<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-phenyl-phenyl, 3-Me-4-Cl-phenyl, p-N,N-diethylamino-phenyl, 2,5-di-OMe-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 3,4-di-F-phenyl, p-OCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-benzyloxy-phenyl, p-pentyl-phenyl, 3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, 3-nitro-4-Cl-phenyl, 3-Cl-4-nitro-phenyl, 3-methyl-5-chloro-benzothiophen-2-yl, 2-bezofuranyl, 3-benzothiophene, 3-phenyl-isoxazol-5-yl, 3-(2,4-di-Cl-phenyl)-isoxazol-5-yl, 3-indolyl, 5-Br-thiophen-2-yl, naphthyl,

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a compound of the formula (II),

the racemic-diastereometic mixtures and optical isomers of said compound of formula (II), the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said prodrug,

#### wnerein

15

---- represents an optional bond:

R<sup>1</sup> is H<sub>1</sub> -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>1</sup>. -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-O-Z<sup>1</sup> or -(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)aikyl-C(O)-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>3</sup>:

2' is an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, benzo[b]thiophene, phenyl, naphthyl, benzo[b]furanyl, thiophene;

isoxazolyl, indolyl,

R2 is H or (C1-Ca)alkyl;

or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are taken together with the nitrogen atoms to which they are attached to form a compound of formula (IIa), (IIb) or (IIc).

 $R^3$  is  $-(CH_2)_m-E-(CH_2)_m-Z^2$ ;

E is O, S,-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-, -NH-C(O)-O-, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)alkyl-C(O)-O- or a bond;

Z<sup>2</sup> is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkylamino, N,N-di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkylguanidino, or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group

consisting of phenyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyridinyl and naphthyl;

R4 is H or -(CH2)m-A1;

 $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^1X^2)$ ,  $-C(=Y)-X^2$ ,  $-C(=NH)-X^2$  or  $X^2$ ;

Y is O or S;

5

10

15

20

 $X^1$  is H,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -NH- $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -N-di- $(C,-C_8)$ alkyl or  $-(CH_2)_m$ -aryl;

X2 is -(CH2)m-Y1-X3 or optionally substituted (C1-C12)alkyl:

Y1 is O, S, NH, C=O, (C2-C12)alkenyl having one or more double bonds,

-NH-CO-, -CO-NH-, -NH-CO-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-, -C=C-, SO<sub>2</sub> or a bond;

 $X^3$  is H, an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_4)$ cycloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy, aryloxy,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, -CH-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, thiophene, imidazolyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, benzothiazolyl, furanyl, indolyl, morpholino, benzo[b]furanyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, - $(CH_2)_m$ -phenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, phthalamidyl, pyrimidinyl.

or X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached to form an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of thiazolyl,

Y2 is CH-X4, N-X4, -C(X4X4), O or S.

X4 for each occurrence is independently H or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y3-X5;

· Y3 is -C(0)-, -C(0)0- or a bond:

 $X^3$  is hydroxy,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl, amino,  $(C_1-C_{-2})$ alkylamino, N.N-di- $(C_1-C_{-12})$ alkylamino, or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of aryl,  $aryl(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, indolyl, pipendinyl,  $-CH(phenyl)_2$ ,

10 R<sup>5</sup> is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(C_0-C_8)$ alkyl-C(O)-O-Z<sup>5</sup>,  $(C_0-C_8)$ alkyl-C(O)-NiH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>3</sup> or optionally substituted aryl;

 $Z^{0}$  for each occurrence is independently amino,  $(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkylamino, amino $(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(C_{5}-C_{7})$ cycloalkyl,  $N-(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $N, N-(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $N+(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $N+(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $N+(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $N+(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $N+(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $N+(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $N+(C_{1}-C_$ 

H<sub>2</sub>N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl

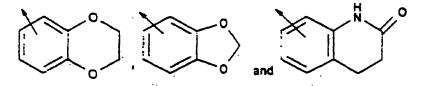
15

or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of imidazolyt, pyridinyl, morpholino, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, furanyl, phenyl, indolyt and thiophene, provided that when m is 0 in the formula for  $R^5$  then  $Z^2$  is not -NH-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl or -NH-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkyt;

R<sup>4</sup> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyt;

 $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or  $-(CH_2)_m-Z^4$ ;

Z' is an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, indolyl, thiophene, benzo[b]furan, benzo[b]thiophene, isoxazolyl,



10

20

5

 $Z^{\circ}$  is H, (C.-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-aryl;

wherein an optionally substituted moiety is optionally substituted by one or more substituents, each independently selected from the group consisting of Cl. F, Br. I, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, N<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>,  $-OCF_3$ ,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -phenyl- $(X^6)_n$ , -S-phenyl- $(X^6)_n$ , -S- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $-O(CH_2)_m$ -phenyl- $(X^6)_n$ ,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -C(O)- $O(C_1-C_1)$ alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -C(O)- $(C_1-C_2)$ alkyl,  $-O(CH_2)_m$ -NH- $(C_1-C_2)$ alkyl,  $-O(CH_2)_m$ -N-di- $((C_1-C_2)$ alkyl),  $-(C_3-C_{12})$ alkyl- $(X^6)_n$  and  $-(CH_2)_m$ -phenyl- $(X^7)$ ;

 $X^{\bullet}$  for each occurrence is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, Cl. F. Br. I, NO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, CN, OH, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyi, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkoxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-N-di-((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl) and -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl;  $X^{7}$  is -NH-C(=NH-HI)- $X^{0}$ , wherein  $X^{0}$  is thiophene, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or phenyl;

m for each occurrence is independently 0 or an integer from 1 to 6; and n for each occurrence is independently an integer from 1 to 5;

#### provided that:

(a) when  $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})aikyl$ , or  $-C(O)-O-Z^6$  and  $Z^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})aikyl$  or optionally substituted aryl;  $R^6$  is H or  $(C_1-C_6)aikyl$ ;  $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})aikyl$  or  $Z^6$  and  $Z^6$  is thiophene or optionally substituted phenyl, then  $R^5$  is not  $-C(O)-O-(CH_2)_m-Z$  where m is 0 and Z is H or  $(C_1-C_{12})aikyl$  or where m is 1 to 5 and Z is H:

(b) when  $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or optionally substituted phenyl;  $R^6$  is H or  $(C_1-C_1)$ alkyl;  $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl and  $R^3$  is  $-O_1(CH_2)-Z^2$ , then  $Z^2$  is not an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyridinyl, and naphthyl; and

(c) when R<sup>s</sup> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl; R<sup>s</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)alkyl; R<sup>7</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl; and R<sup>3</sup> is -O-Z<sup>2</sup> or -S-Z<sup>2</sup>, then Z<sup>2</sup> is not an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, thiophene, benzothienyl and indolyl.

A preferred group of compounds of formula (II) have the following formula:

15 wherein

20

 $Z^3$  is -CH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub> or

X1 is -(CH2)2-N(CH2)2 and X2 is benzyl; or

X' and X2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, to form

Another preferred group of compounds of formula (II) have the following formula:

wherein

Z³ is

5 X' is  $-(CH_2)_2-N(CH_3)_2$  and  $X^2$  is benzyl; or

X1 and X2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, to form

Yet another preferred group of compounds of formula (II) have the following formula:

10

wherein X2 is p-chloro-phenyl, p-methoxy-phenyl, 2,4-diffuoro-phenyl or thienyl.

Still another preferred group of compounds of formula (II) have the following formula:

PCT/US01/23959

wherein X<sup>2</sup> is p-chloro-phenyl, p-methoxy-phenyl, phenyl or thienyl.

Further still a preferred compound of formula (II) has the following formula:

Further still another preferred compound of formula (II) has the following formula:

Further still another preferred group of compounds of formula (II) have the following formula:

10

5

wherein

In another aspect, this invention is directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more of a compound of formula (I) or formula (II), as defined hereinapove, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5

10

15

20

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of eliciting an agonist effect from one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound of formula (I) or formula (II) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

in another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of eliciting an antagonist effect from one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound of formula (I) or formula (II) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of binding one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound of formula (I) or formula (II) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of treating acromegaly, restenosis, Crohn's disease, systemic sclerosis, external and internal pancreatic pseudocysts and ascites, VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, diarrhea, AIDS related diarrhea, chemotherapy related diarrhea, scleroderma, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, pancreatitis, small bowel

obstruction, gastroesophageal reflux, duodenogastric reflux, Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Graves' Disease, diabetic neuropathy, Paget's disease, polycystic ovary disease, cancer, cancer cachexia, hypotension, postprandial hypotension, panic attacks, GH secreting adenomas or TSH secreting adenomas, in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound of formula (I) or formula (II) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of treating diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, insulin insensitivity, Syndrome X. angiopathy, proliferative retinopathy, dawn phenomenon, Nephropathy, peptic ulcers, enterocutaneous and pancreaticocutaneous fistula, Dumping syndrome, watery diarrhea syndrome, acute or chronic pancreatitis, gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumors, angiogenesis, inflammatory disorders, chronic allograft rejection, angioplasty, graft vessel bleeding or gastrointestinal bleeding in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound of formula (I) or formula (II) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method of inhibiting the proliferation of helicobacter pylori in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound of formula (I) or formula (II) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to said subject.

15

20

25

30

Detailed Description of the Invention

One of ordinary skill will recognize that certain substituents listed in this invention may have reduced chemical stability when combined with one another or with heteroatoms in the compounds. Such compounds with reduced chemical stability are not preferred.

In general, the compounds of Formula I or II can be made by processes which include processes known in the chemical arts for the production of compounds. Certain processes for the manufacture of Formula I or II compounds are provided as further features of the invention and are illustrated by the following reaction schemes and examples.

In the above structural formulae and throughout the instant application, the following terms have the indicated meanings unless expressly stated otherwise:

The alkyl groups are intended to include those alkyl groups of the designated length in either a straight or branched configuration. Exemplary of such alkyl groups

are methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec-butyl, tertiary butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, hexyl, isohexyl and the like.

When the definition "Co-alkyl" occurs in the definition, it means a single covalent bond.

The alkoxy groups specified above are intended to include those alkoxy groups of the designated length in either a straight or branched configuration. Exemplary of such alkoxy groups are methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, tertiary butoxy, pentoxy, isopentoxy, hexoxy, isobexoxy and the like.

5

10

15

20

25

30

The term halogen or halo is intended to include the halogen atoms fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

The term cycloalkyl is intended to include a mono-cycloalkyl group or a bicycloalkyl group of the indicated carbon number known to those of skill in the art.

The term anyl is intended to include aromatic rings known in the art, which can be mono-cyclic bi-cyclic or tri-cyclic, such as phenyl, naphthyl and anthracene.

The term heterocycle includes mono-cyclic bi-cyclic and tri-cyclic systems having one or more heteroatoms, such as oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulfur. The ring systems may be aromatic, for example pyridine, indole, quinoline, pyrimidine, thiophene (also known as thienyl), furan, benzothiophene, tetrazole, dihydroindole, indazole, N-formylindole, benzimidazole, thiazole, and thiadiazole. The ring systems may be non-aromatic, for example pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine and the like.

The chemist of ordinary skill will recognize that certain combinations of heteroatom-containing substituents listed in this invention define compounds which will be less stable under physiological conditions. Accordingly, such compounds are less preferred.

When a chemical structure as used herein has an arrow emanating from it, the arrow indicates the point of attachment. For example, the structure

is a pentyl group. When an arrow is drawn through a cyclic moiety, the arrow indicates that the cyclic moiety can be attached at any of the available

bonding points, for example means that the phenyl can be bonded ortho, meta or para to the X group. When an arrow is drawn through a bi-cyclic or a tri-cyclic moiety, the arrow indicates that the bi-cyclic or tri-cyclic ring can be attached at any of

the available bonding points in any of the rings, for example means that the indole is bonded either through the phenyl portion of the ring or the nitrogen containing ring portion.

The compounds of the instant invention have at least one asymmetric center as noted by the asterisk in the structural formula (I), (Ia) and (Ib), above. Additional asymmetric centers may be present on the molecule depending upon the nature of the various substituents on the molecule. Each such asymmetric center will produce two optical isomers and it is intended that all such optical isomers, as separated, pure or partially purified optical isomers, racemic mixtures or diastereomeric mixtures thereof, be included within the scope of the instant invention.

5

10

15

20

25

30

The instant compounds can be generally isolated in the form of their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, such as the salts derived from using inorganic and organic acids. Examples of such acids are hydrochloric, nitric, sulfuric, phosphoric, acetic, propionic, maleic, succinic, D-tartaric, L-tartaric, malonic, methane sulfonic and the like. In addition, certain compounds containing an acidic function such as a carboxy can be isolated in the form of their inorganic salt in which the counter-ion can be selected from sodium, potassium, lithium, calcium, magnesium and the like, as well as from organic bases.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts are formed by taking about 1 equivalent of a compound of formula (i) or (ii) and contacting it with about 1 equivalent of the appropriate corresponding acid of the salt which is desired. Work-up and isolation of the resulting salt is well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

As is known in the art, agonists and antagonists of somatostatin are useful for treating a variety of medical conditions and diseases, such as inhibition of H. pylori proliferation, acromegally, restenosis, Crohn's disease, systemic sclerosis, external and internal pancreatic pseudocysts and ascites, VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, diarrhea, AIDS related diarrhea, chemotherapy related diarrhea, scleroderma, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, pancreatitis, small bowel obstruction, gastroesophageal reflux, duodenogastric reflux and in treating endocrinological diseases and/or conditions, such as Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Graves' Disease, diabetic neuropathy, Paget's

disease, and polycystic ovary disease; in treating various types of cancer such as thyroid cancer, hepatome, leukemia, meningioma and conditions associated with cancer such as cancer cachexia; in the treatment of such conditions as hypotension such as orthostatic hypotension and postprandial hypotension and panic attacks; GH secreting adenomas (Acromegaly) and TSH secreting adenomas. Activation of type 2 but not type 5 subtype receptor has been associated with treating prolactin secreting adenomas. Other indications associated with activation of the somatostatin subtypes are inhibition of insulin and/or glucagon and more particularly diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, insulin insensitivity, Syndrome X, angiopathy, proliferative retinopathy, dawn phenomenon and Nephropathy; inhibition of gastric acid secretion and more particularly peptic ulcers, enterocutaneous and pancreaticocutaneous fistula. Dumping syndrome, watery diarrhea syndrome, acute or chronic pancreatitis and gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumors; inhibition of angiogenesis, treatment of inflammatory disorders such as arthritis; chronic allograft rejection; angioplasty; preventing graft vessel and gastrointestinal bleeding. Somatostatin agonists can also be used for decreasing body weight in a patient. Accordingly, the compounds of the instant invention are useful for the foregoing methods.

10

15

20

25

30

Accordingly, the present invention includes within its scope pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient at least one of the compounds of Formula (I) or (II) in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The compounds of this invention can be administered by oral, parenteral (e.g., intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous or subcutaneous injection, or implant), nasal, vaginal, rectal, sublingual or topical routes of administration and can be formulated with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers to provide dosage forms appropriate for each route of administration.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is admixed with at least one inert pharmaceutically acceptable carrier such as sucrose, lactose, or starch. Such dosage forms can also comprise, as is normal practice, additional substances other than such inert diluents, e.g., lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage forms may also comprise buffering agents. Tablets and pills can additionally be prepared with enteric coatings.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, the elixirs containing inert diluents commonly used in the art, such as water. Besides such inert diluents, compositions can also include adjuvants, such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, and sweetening, flavoring and perfurning agents.

5

20

25

30

Preparations according to this invention for parenteral administration include sterile aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions, or emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents or vehicles are propytene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils, such as olive oil and corn oil, gelatin, and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Such dosage forms may also contain adjuvants such as preserving, wetting, emulsifying, and dispersing agents. They may be sterilized by, for example, filtration through a bacteria-retaining filter, by incorporating sterilizing agents into the compositions, by irradiating the compositions, or by heating the compositions. They can also be manufactured in the form\_of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved in sterile water, or some other sterile injectable medium immediately before use.

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which may contain, in addition to the active substance, excipients such as coca butter or a suppository wax.

Compositions for nasal or sublingual administration are also prepared with standard excipients well known in the art.

Further, a compound of this invention can be administered in a sustained release composition such as those described in the following patents. U.S. Patent No. 5,672,659 teaches sustained release compositions comprising a bioactive agent and a polyester. U.S. Patent No. 5,595,760 teaches sustained release compositions comprising a bioactive agent in a gelable form. U.S. Application No. 08/929,363 filed September 9, 1997, teaches polymeric sustained release compositions comprising a bioactive agent and chitosan. U.S. Application No. 08/740,778 filed November 1, 1996, teaches sustained release compositions comprising a bioactive agent and cyclodextrin. U.S. Application No. 09/015,394 filed January 29, 1998, teaches absorbable sustained release compositions of a bioactive agent. The teachings of the foregoing patents and applications are incorporated herein by reference.

In general, an effective dosage of active ingredient in the compositions of this invention may be varied; however, it is necessary that the amount of the active

ingredient be such that a suitable dosage form is obtained. The selected dosage depends upon the desired therapeutic effect, on the route of administration, and on the duration of the treatment, all of which are within the realm of knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art. Generally, dosage levels of between 0.0001 to 100 mg/kg of body weight daily are administered to humans and other animals, e.g., mammals.

A preferred dosage range is 0.01 to 10.0 mg/kgof body weight daily, which can be administered as a single dose or divided into multiple doses.

Compounds of the instant invention can be and were assessed for its ability to bind to a somatostatin subtype receptor according to the following assays.

Human somatostatin subtype receptor binding studies:

10

15

20

25

30

The affinity of a compound for human somatestatin subtype receptors 1 to 5 (sst, sst<sub>2</sub>, sst<sub>3</sub>, sst<sub>4</sub> and sst<sub>5</sub>, respectively) is determined by measuring the inhibition of [<sup>125</sup>]-Tyr<sup>11</sup>]SRIF-14 binding to CHO-K1 transfected cells.

The human sst, receptor gene was cloned as a genomic fragment. A 1.5 Kb Pstl-Xmnl segment containg 100 bp of the 5'-untranslated region, 1.17 Kb of the entire coding region, and 230 bp of the 3'-untranslated region was modified by the Bg1ll linker addition. The resulting DNA fragment was subcloned into the BamHI site of a pCMV-81 to produce the mammalian expression plasmid (provided by Dr. Graeme Bell, Univ. Chicago). A clonal cell line stably expressing the sst, receptor was obtained by transfection into CHO-K1 cells (ATCC) using the calcium phosphate co-precipitation method (1). The plasmid pRSV-neo (ATCC) was included as a selectable marker. Clonal cell lines were selected in RPMI 1640 media containing 0.5 mg/ml of G418 (Gibco), ring cloned, and expanded into culture.

The human sst<sub>2</sub> somatostatin receptor gene, isolated as a 1.7Kb BamHI-Hindill genomic DNA fragment and subcloned into the plasmid vector pGEM3Z (Promega), was kindly provided by Dr. G. Bell (Univ. of Chicago). The mammalian cell expression vector is constructed by inserting the 1.7Kb BamH1-HindII fragment into compatible restriction endonuclease sites in the plasmid pCMV5. A clonal cell line is obtained by transfection into CHO-K1 cells using the calcium phosphate co-precipitation method. The plasmid pRSV-neo is included as a selectable marker.

The human sst<sub>3</sub> was isolated at genomic fragment, and the complete coding sequence was contained within a 2.4 Kb BamHVHindIII fragment. The mammalian expression plasmid, pCMV-h3 was constructed by inserting the a 2.0 Kb Ncol-HindIII fragment into the EcoR1 site of the pCMV vector after modification of the ends and

addition of EcoR1 linkers. A clonal cell line stably expressing the sst<sub>3</sub> receptor was obtained by transfection into CHO-K1 cells (ATCC) using the calcium phosphate co-precipitation method. The plasmid pRSV-neo (ATCC) was included as a selectable marker. Clonal cell lines were selected in RPMI 1640 media containing 0.5 mg/ml of G418 (Gibco), ring cloned, and expanded into culture.

5

10

15

20

30

The human sst, receptor expression plasmid, pCMV-HX was provided by Dr. Graeme Bell (Univ. Chicago). The vector contains the 1.4 Kb Nhel-Nhel genomic fragment encoding the human sst, 456 bp of the 5'-untranslated region and 200 bp of the 3'-untranslated region, clone into the Xbal/EcoR1 sites of PCMV-HX. A clonal cell line stably expressing the sst, receptor was obtained by transfection into CHO-K1 cells (ATCC) using the calcium phosphate co-precipitation method. The plasmid pRSV-neo (ATCC) was included as a selectable marker. Clonal cell lines were selected in RPMI 1640 media containing 0.5 mg/ml of G418 (Gibco), ring cloned, and expanded into culture.

The human sst, gene was obtained by PCR using a \(\lambda\) genomic clone as a template, and kindly provided by Dr. Graeme Bell (Univ. Chicago). The resulting 1.2 Kb PCR fragment contained 21 base pairs of the 5'-untranslated region, the full coding region, and 55 bp of the 3'-untranslated region. The clone was inserted into EcoR1 site -of the plasmid pBSSK(+). The insert was recovered as a 1.2 Kb HindIII-Xbal fragment for subcloning into pCVM5 mammalian expression vector. A donal cell line stably expressing the SSTs receptor was obtained by transfection into CHO-K1 cells (ATCC) using the calcium phosphate co-precipitation method. The plasmid pRSV-neo (ATCC) was included as a selectable marker. Clonal cell lines were selected in RPMI 1640 media containing 0.5 mg/ml of G418 (Gibco), ring cloned, and expanded into culture. CHO-K1 cells stablie expressing one of the human sst receptor are grown in RPMI 1640 containing 10% fetal calf serum and 0.4 mg/ml geneticin. Cells are collected with 0.5 mM EDTA, and centrifuged at 500 g for about 5 min. at about 4°C. The pellet is resuspended in 50 mM Tris, pH 7.4 and centrifuged twice at 500 g for about 5 min. at about 4°C. The cetts are lysed by sonication and centrifuged at 39000 g for about 10 min. at about 4°C. The pellet is resuspended in the same buffer and centrifuged at 50000 g for about 10 min.

Competitive inhibition experiments of [1251-Tyr11]SRIF-14 binding are run in duplicate in polypropylene 96 well plates. Cell membranes (10 µg protein/well) are incubated with [1251-Tyr11]SRIF-14 (0.05 nM) for about 60 min. at about 37°C in 50 mM

at about 4°C and membranes in resulting pellet are stored at - 80°C.

HEPES (pH 7.4), 0.2% BSA, 5 mM MgCt<sub>2</sub>, 200 KIU/ml Trasylol, 0.02 mg/ml bacitracin and 0.02 mg/ml phenylmethylsulphonylfluoride.

Bound from free [1251-Tyr11]SRIF-14 is separated by immediate filtration through GF/C glass fiber filter plate (Unifilter, Packard) prescaked with 0.1 % polyethytenimine (P.E.I.), using Filtermate 196 (Packard) cell harvester. Filters are washed with 50 mM HEPES at about 0-4°C for about 4 sec. and assayed for radioactivity using Packard Top Count.

Specific binding is obtained by subtracting nonspecific binding (determined in the presence of 0.1 µM SRIF-14) from total binding. Binding data are analyzed by computer-assisted nonlinear regression analysis (MDL) and inhibition constant (Ki) values are determined.

The determination of whether a compound of the instant invention is an agonist or an antagonist is determined by the following assay.

Functional assay: Inhibition of cAMP intracellular production:

5.

10

15

20

30

CHO-K1 Cells expressing human somatostatin (SRIF-14) subtype receptors are seeded in 24-well tissue culture multidishes in RPMI 1640 media with 10% FCS and 0.4 mg/ml geneticin. The medium is changed the day before the experiment.

Cells at 10<sup>5</sup> cells/well are washed 2 times by 0.5 ml and fresh RPMI with 0.2% BSA supplemented with 0.5 mM (1) 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX) and incubated for about 5 min at about 37°C.

- Cyclic AMP production is stimulated by the addition of 1mM forskolin (FSK) for about 15-30 minutes at about 37°C.
- The agonist effect of a compound is measured by the simultaneous addition of FSK (1μM), SRIF-14 (10<sup>-12</sup> M to 10<sup>-5</sup> M) and a test compound (10<sup>-10</sup> M to 10<sup>-5</sup> M).
- The antagonist effect of a compound is measured by the simultaneous addition of FSK (1µM), SRIF-14 (1 to 10 nM) and a test compound (10 of M to 10 M).

The reaction medium is removed and 200 ml 0.1 N HCl is added, cAMP is measured using radioimmunoassay method (Kit FlashPlate SMP001A, New England Nuclear).

The compounds of the instant invention are synthesized according to the following procedures and examples.

#### SYNTHESIS OF BROMOKETONES:

General Procedure: Two different methods can be applied: starting either from a carboxylic acid or an arylketone.

PCT/US01/23959

10

15

20

First method: Starting from a carboxylic acid (Macholan, L.; Skursky, L., Chem listy, 1955, 49, 1385-1388. Bestman, H.J., Seng, F., Chem. Ber., 1963, 96, 465-469).

A carboxylic acid is first converted into an acyl chloride using exalyl chloride or thionyl chloride or activated as a mixed anhydride with an alkylchloroformate (isobutylchloroformate (Krantz, A., Copp, L.J., *Biochemistry*, 1991, 30, 4678-4687) or ethylchloroformate (Podlech, J., Seebach, D., *Liebigs Ann.*, 1995, 1217-1228)) in the presence of a base (triethylamine or N-methyl morpholine).

The activated carboxyl group is then transformed into a diazoketone using ethereal diazomethane or trimethylsilyldiazomethane (Aoyama, T., Shiori, T., Chem. Pharm. Bull., 1981, 29, 3249-3255) in an aprotic solvent such as diethyl ether. tetrahydrofuran or acetonitrile.

The bromination is then carried out using a brominating agent such as HBr in acetic acid, hydrobromic acid in water or in diethyl ether.

#### Preparation 1

1-Bromo-3-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-3-methyl-butan-2-one:

To a solution of chloro-4-phenoxy-2-isobutyric acid (2.15 g, 10 mmol) in 10 ml of anhydrous dichloromethane at about 0°C were added oxalyl chloride (5.5 ml, 11 mmol of a 2M solution in dichloromethane) and DMF (2 drops, catalytic amount) via a septum under nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was stirred and allowed to warm up to room temperature over about 3 hrs. Concentration under reduced pressure afforded the crude acid chloride which was used directly without further purification.

The acylchionde was added dropwise at about 0°C to a solution of TMSCHN<sub>2</sub> (11 ml, 22 mmol) in THF-acetonitrile (1:1, 10 ml). The moxture was stirred at about 25°C for about 1 hour and then evaporated in vacuo.

A solution of the diazoketone in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added dropwise during about 10 minutes to a vigorously stirred mixture of concentrated hydrobromic acid (5 ml) in dichloromethane (20 ml). Nitrogen was evolved and a slight temperature rise occurred. After stirring for about a further 10 min., the mixture was diluted and the organic layer was washed with water (3 times 20 ml), dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated. Flash chromatography of the residue eluting with AcOEt/Heptane (1:4) afforded the desired product with a yield of 79% (2.3g).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (100 MHz) ō: 7.05 (m, 4 H, arom. H), 4.41 (s, 2 H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.53 (s, 6H, 2 CH<sub>3</sub>).

#### Preparations 2-6

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Preparation 1:

O Br

10

15

Second method: Starting from a methyl ketone

Compounds already described in literature.

10

15

20

25

A methyl ketone is converted to a bromoketone by using different brominating agents:

- CuBr<sub>2</sub> (King, L.C., Ostrum, G.K., J. Org. Chem., 1964, 29, 3459-3461) heated in AcoEt or dioxane.
  - N-bromosuccinimide in CCL.
  - . Bromine in glacial acetic acid or sulfuric acid.
  - Phenyltrimethylammonium tribromide (Sanchez, J. P., Parcell, R. P., J. Heterocyclic Chem., 1988, 25, 469-474) at 20-80 °C in an aprotic solvent such as THF.
- Use of a polymer supported brominating agent such as perbromide on Amberlyst A-26, poly(vinylpyridinium hydrobromide perbromide) resin (Frechet, J. M. J., Farrall, M. J., J. Macromol. Sci. Chem., 1977, 507-514) in a protic solvent such as methanol at about 20-35°C for about 2-100 h.

#### Preparation 7

1-Bromo-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-phenyl)-ethanone:

To a solution of 3.4,5-trimethoxyacetophenone (2.1 g, 10 mmol) in methanol (30 ml) was added pyridine hydrobromide perbromide polymer (1.4 eq). The resulting mixture was shaken at room temperature for about 2 hours and the reaction was stopped by filtration. The polymer was washed with methanol and the filtrate was evaporated *in vacuo*. The product was then purified by flash chromatography (AcOEVHeptane, 1:4) affording 1.5 g (53%) of a white solid.

1H-NMR in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (100 MHz) δ: 7.2 (s, 2H, H arom.), 4.4 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.9 (m, 9H, 3 OCH<sub>3</sub>).

#### Preparations 8-17

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Preparation 7:

Prep.#	R	Réaction time (h)	Yield
8	of.	8	78
9	Q.	7	72
10	ci,	85	62
11		2	62
12	Br. Ls.	10	56
13	MeO NAc .	2	53
14	F F	8.5	27
15		3	43
16	· .	3	77
17	Ço.	<b>3</b>	95

<sup>\*</sup> Compound already described in literature.

### SYNTHESIS OF IMIDAZOYL COMPOUNDS:

General Procedure: An amino acid is transformed to its cesium salt using cesium carbonate in a polar solvent such as DMF/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1) or EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1). An

ester is then obtained using an appropriate bromoketone in a polar aprotic solvent such as dry DMF. The cesium bromide formed is filtered off and ammonium acetate is added in an aprotic solvent having a high boiling point such as xylene or toluene or in a protic acidic solvent such as acetic acid. The mixture is refluxed using a Dean-Stark trap for about 0.5-10 hours. In the scheme immediately below, PG is a protecting group, preferably a carbamate, such as t-Boc or benzyl carbamate.

#### Example 1

2-{(1S)-1-[lertbutoxycarbonylamino]-2-[(1H)-indol-3-yl]ethyl}-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazole:

10

20

A solution of Boc-(D,L)-Trp-OH (10 g, 32.8 mmol) and cesium carbonate (0.5 eq., 5.34 g) in EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1, 70 ml) was shaken for about 30 minutes at room temperature, and then concentrated *in vacuo* at about 40°C.

To the resulting salt in 40 mL of dry DMF was added 40ml of a solution of 2-bromo-2'-methoxyacetophenone (7.66 g, 1 eq.) in dry DMF. The mixture was stirred for about 1 hr at room temperature under argon and then concentrated under reduced pressure. Ethyl acetate was added (100 ml), the mixture filtered, and the CsBr washed with ethyl acetate. The filtrate was then concentrated under reduced pressure.

A solution of the foregoing filtrate and ammonium acetate (50.5 g, 20 eq.) in xylene (240 ml) was refluxed for about 3 hours at about 150°C. Excess NH<sub>4</sub>OAc and H<sub>2</sub>O were removed using a Dean-Stark trap. The progress of the reaction was monitored by t.l.c. (eluent: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH, 95:5). The mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (100 ml) and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution until basic pH, and with brine

until neutral pH. The organic layer was then dried over MgSO<sub>a</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure.

Purification of the resulting residue by flash chromatography (eluent: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH, 95:5) afforded the desired compound (8.7 g, yield: 61%).

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz) δ: 8.00 (s, 1H, NH), 7.80 (m, 2H, arom. H), 7.20 (m, 9H, arom. H, NH), 5.40 (m, 1H, NH), 5.10 (m, 1H, CH), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 3.50 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.50 (s, 9H, 6 CH<sub>3</sub>). LC<sub>2</sub>MS: m/z = 433.3 (M+H).

#### Example 2

N-[2-tertbutoxycarbonylamino ethyl]-2-{2-[(1S)-1-(tertbutoxycarbonylamino)-2-(1H)indol-3-yl)ethyl]-1H-imidazol-4-yl}-isobutyramide :

A solution of the 2-(2-((1S)-1-(tertbutoxycarbonylamino)-2-(indoi-3-yl)ethyl]-1H-imidazol-4-yl]-2-methyl-propionic acid-methyl ester 1 (2.6g, 6 mmol), (prepared according to the procedure described in Example 1) and LiOH.H<sub>2</sub>O (1.7g, 6.6 eq.) in THF (50 ml) were stirred at about 80°C for about 3 hours. The progress of the reaction was monitored by t.l.c. ( $CH_2Cl_2$ :MeOH, 95:5). The resulting mixture was then concentrated in vacuo. About 50 ml of water was added to the residue which was then acidified with glacial acetic acid until about pH 5. The product of the reaction was then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 ml) and washed with brine until neutral pH. The organic layer was dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting intermediate 2 was obtained after crystallization in diethyl ether with a yield of 80% (2g). 'H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$ : 10.9 (s, 1H, NH), 7.1 (m, 7H, arom. H, NH), 5.00 (m, 1H, CH), 3.3 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.3 (m, 15H, 5 CH<sub>3</sub>). LC/MS: m/z = 525.1 (M+TFA), m/z = 413.2 (M+H).

15

20

The 2-{2-{(1S)-1-(tertbutoxycarbonylamino)-2-{(1H)-indol-3-yf]ethyf]-1H-imidazol-4-yf]-2-methyl-propionic acid 2 can be activated preferentially by carbonyldiimidazole in an aprotic solvent such as THF or DMF at about 20-100°C for about 1-4 hours.

A solution of the acid 2 (1g, 2.4 mmol) and carbonyldiimidazole (0.39g, 2.4 mmol) in dry THF (20 ml) was shaken for about 1 hour at room temperature (25°C).

N-Boc-ethylene-diamine (0.43g, 2.7 mmol) was added and the mixture was shaken for about 1 hour at about 25°C.

The mixture was diluted in ethyl acetate (100 ml) and washed with saturated aqueous  $NaHCO_3$  solution (2 x 50 ml) and brine until neutral pH. The organic layer was then dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated *in vacuo*.

Purification of the resulting residue by flash-chromatography (in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:MeOH, 95:5) afforded the desired product 3 with a yield of 77% (1g).

 $^{1}$ H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO)  $\delta$ : 11.6 (s, 1H, NH), 10.7 (s, 1H, NH), 7.00 (m, 9H, arom. H, NH), 4.8 (m, 1H, CH), 3.00 (m, 6H, 3 CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.3 (m, 24H, 8 CH<sub>3</sub>). LC/MS: m/z = 667.3 (M+TFA), 555.3 (M+H).

#### **Examples 3-1178**

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 1 or 2 using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of R<sup>3</sup>. R<sup>5</sup> shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying (PG (2 substituents)R<sup>3</sup> (12 substituents)(R<sup>5</sup> (49 substituents)) \_ = 1176.

25

10

15

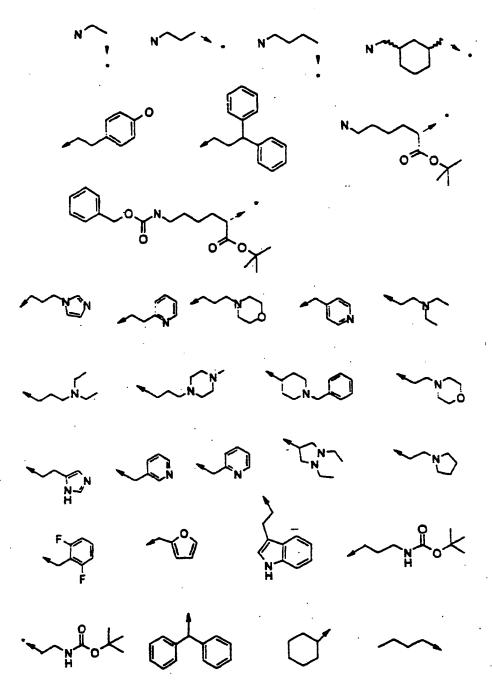
20

PG can also be hydrogen in the foregoing formula,

5

\* for this substituent, the corresponding imidazole derivative was obtained after deprotection via catalytic hydrogenation of the benzyloxyphenyl substituent

\*\* for this substituent, the corresponding imidazole derivative was obtained after deprotection via catalytic hydrogenation of the nitrophenyl substituent  $\mathbb{Z}^3$ .



# SYNTHESIS OF AMIDES FROM IMIDAZOYL INTERNEDIATES

General procedure: Carboxylic acids are activated overnight at room temperature with carbonyldiimidazole in an aprotic solvent such as chloroform, THF or THF/DMF before acdition of an amino starting material as shown above followed by a further 12-15 hours of stirring. The excess acylating agent is quenched with aminomethylated resin for about 12-15 hours and then purified on silica gel pad with dichloromethane or ethyl acetate as eluent.

For protected basic derivatives (R<sup>3</sup>= (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>NHBoc and/or X<sup>2</sup> containing NHBoc group), the corresponding deprotected compounds were obtained after treatment under acidic condition (DCM/TFA 10%) to remove the Boc group.

#### Example 1179

2- ${(1S)-1-[(2-Furanyl)carbonylamino]-2-[indol-3-yi]ethyl}-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (<math>C_2H_2N_4O_2$  MW=396.45):

15

20

5

10

2-Furancarboxylic acid (12.6 mg, 0.11 mmol) was activated overnight at about 22°C with carbonyldiimidazole (0.11 mmol, 0.2M in chloroform). 2-((1S)-1-Amino-2-[indol-3-yl]ethyl]-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (0.1 mmol, 0.5M in chloroform) was added to the media and the mixture was stirred for about 12 hours at about 22°C. Aminomethylated resin was then added (50-60 mg, 1.2 mmol/g, Novabiochem) in order to quench the excess of acylating agent for about 12 hours. Purification on silica gel pad (200 mg, Alltech) with ethyl acetate as eluent gave the expected product (37.2 mg,

94%). 'H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100MHz)  $\delta$ : 8.36 (br s, 1H); 7.67-6.4 (m, 16H); 5.48 (qd, J=7.1Hz, 1H); 3.6 (ABX system, 2H). LC/MS: m/z = 397 (M+H).

## Examples 1180 - 3615

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 1179 using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^5$  and  $\mathbb{X}^2$ , shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying ( $\mathbb{R}^3$  (4 substituents))( $\mathbb{R}^5$  (7 substituents))( $\mathbb{X}^2$  (87 substituents)) = 2436.

R3:

5

10

R5:

15

**X**<sup>2</sup>:

SYNTHESIS OF UREAS AND THIOUREAS FROM IMIDAZOYL INTERMEDIATES
From isocyanates and isothiocyanates:

5

10

General procedure: Isocyanates or isothiocyanates are shaken overnight at room temperature with an imidazoyl intermediate in an aprotic solvent like dichloromethane, chloroform or chloroform/DMF. The reaction is quenched by addition of aminomethylated resin for about 12-15 hours and purified on silica gel pad with ethyl acetate as eluent.

For protected basic derivatives ( $R^3 = (CH_2)_4NHBoc$ ), the corresponding deprotected compounds were obtained after treatment under acidic condition (DCM/TFA 10%) to remove the Boc group.

## Example 3616

15  $2-((1R)-1-((2,4-Diffuorophenyl)aminocarbonylamino]-2-[indol-3-yl]ethyl]-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (<math>C_{2d}H_{27}F_2N_5O$ , MW=457.49):

PCT/US01/23959

2,6-Difluorophenylisocyanate (36  $\mu$ L, 0.3 mmol) and 2-{(1/R)-1-amino-2-{indol-3-yl]ethyl}-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (60.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) were stirred overnight in 2 mL of anhydrous dichloromethane. Filtration and purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate/heptane 1 :1 as eluent) afforded the expected product as a white powder (27 mg, 30%). 'H-NMR (DMSO D<sub>6</sub>, 400MHz)  $\delta$ : 12.03 (s. 1H) : 10.77 (s. 1H) : 8.47 (s. 1H) : 8.1 (dd, 1H) : 7.8-6.92 (m. 14H) : 5.11 (dd, J=7 and 14Hz, 1H) : 3.3 (m. 2H). LC/MS: m/z = 458 (M+H).

#### Examples 3617 - 4435

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 3616, using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of  $R^3$ ,  $R^5$ , and  $X^2$  with Y is O or  $X^2$  with Y is S, shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying ( $R^3$  (3 substituents))( $R^5$  (7 substituents))( $X^2$  (39 substituents)) = 819.

R3:

5

10

15

20 R5:

## X<sup>2</sup> when Y is O:

#### X2 when Y is S:

5

## From carbamate intermediates and primary and secondary amines:

General Procedure: The preparation of carbamate intermediates is described in the literature (Takeda, K. et al., *Tetrahedron Letters* 1983, 24, 4569-4572; Nimura, N. et al., *Anal. Chem.* 1986, 58, 2372-2375) from amino derivatives and N,N'-disuccinimidylcarbonate in acetonitrile at room temperature.

### Example 4436

10 2- $\{(1R)$ -1- $\{(2,5$ -Dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyloxy)carbonylamino}-2- $\{(1R)$ -1- $\{(1$ 

302.4 mg (1 mmol) of 2-{(1R)-1-amino-2-[indol-3-yf]ethyf}-4-phenyf-1H-imidazole previously dissolved in 20 mL of anhydrous acetonitrile was added dropwise to a solution of N.N'-disuccinimidylcarbonate (528 mg. 2 mmol, DSC) in 20 mL of anhydrous acetonitrile during 1.5 hour. After a further 4 nours of stirring at room temperature, the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue redissolved in 30 mL of chloroform. Excess DSC was then discarded and the organic layer washed with water (4x30 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>a</sub> and concentrated to obtain a brown solid (215 mg $^{-}$  49%).  $^{1}$ H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100 MHz)  $\delta$ : 8.22 (br s, 1H) ; 8.1-7.08 (m, 12H) ; 5.9 (br s, 1H) ; 4.97 (dd. J=3.6 and 9.3Hz. 1H) ; 3.75 (dd, J=3.6 and 14.8Hz. 1H) . 3.06 (dd. J=9.7 and 14.6Hz, 1H) : 2.96 (s, 2H) ; 2.89 (s, 2H). LC/MS : m/z = 329 ((M+H)-SuOH.

5

10

15

20

General procedure: A primary or secondary amine is stirred for about 2-15 hours at room temperature with a carbamate intermediate in an aprotic solvent like acetonitrile. Tetrahydrofuran and aminomethylated resin are then added and the reaction is then stirred for about 12-15 hours. Ureas are isolated after filtration, rinsed with ethyl acetate and evaporated in vacuo.

For protected basic derivatives ( $R^3 = (CH_2)_4NHBoc$ ), the corresponding deprotected compounds were obtained after treatment under acidic condition (DCM/TFA 10%) to remove the Boc group.

#### Example 4437

2- $\{(1R)-1-[(Benzylamino)carbonylamino]-2-[indol-3-yi]ethyl]-4-phenyl-1H- imidazole (<math>C_{27}H_{26}N_5O$ , MW=435.53):

5

10

15

Benzylamine (5 μL, 50 mmol) and 2-{(1*R*)-1-amino-2-[indol-3-yl]ethyl]-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (24 mg, 54 mmol) were stirred for about 2 hours at room temperature in anhydrous acetonitrile. Aminomethylated resin (50 mg, 0.75 mmol/g, Novabiochem) was then added and after further stirring overnight, the title product was obtained by filtration on silica gel pad (200 mg) and evaporated *in vacuo* as a brown powder (20 mg, 92%). ¹H-NMR (DMSO D<sub>e</sub>, 100 MHz) δ: 10.8 (br s, 1H); 7.9-6.88 (m, 17H); 6.53 (m, 2H); 5.12 (dd, J=6 and 14.6Hz, 1H); 4.28 (m, 2H); 3.25 (m, 2H). LC/MS: m/z = 436 (M+H).

#### Examples 4438 - 8469

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 4437, using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of  $R^3$ ,  $R^5$  and  $NX^1X^2$ , shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying ( $R^3$  (3 substituents))( $R^5$  (12 substituents))( $NX^1X^2$  (112 substituents)) = 4032.

$$X^1$$
 $X^2$ 
 $X^2$ 
 $X^3$ 
 $X^4$ 
 $X^5$ 

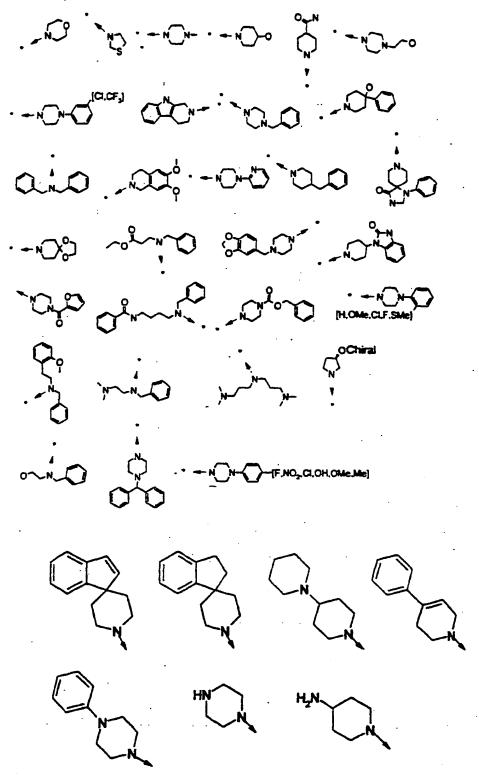
20 R3:

R5:

**Z³**:

# X1X2N:

Secondary amines



# SYNTHESIS OF SECONDARY AMINES BY REDUCTIVE AMINATIONS OF IMIDAZOLYL INTERMEDIATES

(Kaidor, S.W.; Siegel, M.G.; Fritz, J.E.; Dressman, B.A.; Hahn, P.J. Tetrahedron Letters 1996, 37, 7193-7196)

5

10

General procedure: Condensation of aldehydes with an imidazolyl intermediate in a protic solvent like methanol yields imines which are reduced in presence of AMBERLITE® IRA-400 borohydride. The slurry is then shaken overnight and the excess amino intermediate is quenched by addition of dichloromethane and aldehyde Wang resin. After further overnight stirring, the mixture is filtered, evaporated and purified on silica gel pad with ethyl acetate as eluent.

For protected basic derivatives ( $R^3 = (CH_2)_4 NHBoc$ ), the corresponding deprotected compounds were obtained after treatment under acidic condition (DCM/TFA 10%) to remove the Boc group.

15

#### Example 8470

2- $\{(1R)$ -1- $\{(4-Methoxybenzyl)amino\}$ -2- $\{indol$ -3- $yl\}$ ethyl $\}$ -4-phenyl-1H-imidazole ( $C_{zr}H_{ze}N_zO$ , MW= $4\overline{2}2.54$ ):

2-((1R)-1-Amino-2-[indol-3-yf]ethyf]-4-phenyf-1H-imidazole (36.3 mg, 0.12 mmol)
and p-anisaldehyde (12 μL, 0.1 mmol) in 1 mL of methanol were shaken for about 2
hours at about 22°C. Borohydride resin (76 mg, 2.5 mmol/g, AMBERLITE® IRA-400)
was then added and the shury was stirred overnight before addition of dichloromethane

(1 mL) and aldehyde Wang resin (31 mg, 3.22 mmol/g, Novabiochem). After about 8 hours of stirring, the slurry was then filtered and evaporated in vacuo to give a yellow solid (32.2 mg, 76%).  $^{1}$ H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100MHz)  $\delta$ : 8.86 (br s, 1H); 7.73-6.68 (m, 15H); 4.62 (s, 1H); 4.33 (dd, J=4.7 and 8.5Hz, 1H); 3.81 (s, 2H); 3.74 (s, 3H); 3.27 (ABX system, 2H); 2.26 (s, 1H). LC/MS: m/z = 423 (M+H).

#### Examples 8471 - 9331

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 8470, using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and A<sup>1</sup>, shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying (R<sup>3</sup> (3 substituents))(R<sup>5</sup> (7 substituents))(X<sup>2</sup> (41 substituents)) = 861.

-15 R<sup>3</sup>.

5

10

R⁵:

A¹:

# SYNTHESIS OF AMIDINES BY CONDENSATION OF AN IMIDAZOLYL WITH THIOIMIDATES

A series of thioimidates were previously synthesized by condensation of thioarnides and iodomethane in acetone at room temperature. The precipitate was collected and then rinsed with acetone. Thioimidates so formed were used without further purification.

General procedure: Thioimidates are stirred overnight at room temperature with an amino intermediate in 2-propanol or 2-propanol/DMF before addition of tetrahydrofuran and aminomethylated resin. Further stirring overnight followed by filtration and washing with ethyl acetate yields an iodohydrate amidine after evaporation in vacuo.

For protected basic derivatives ( $R^3 = (CH_2)_4NHBoc$ ), the corresponding deprotected compounds were obtained after treatment under acidic condition (DCM/TFA 10%) to remove the Boc group.

#### Example 9332

 $2-\{(1R)-1-[(2-Thienyl(imino)methyl)amino]-2-[indol-3-yl]ethyl]-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole.$  hydroiodide ( $C_2H_2N_3$ S.HI, MW=539.43):

20

5

10

2-{(1R)-1-Amino-2-{indol-3-yf]ethyf}-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (15.1 mg, 0.05 mmol) and S-methyl-2-thiophenethiocarboximide hydroiodide (13 mg, 0.06 mmol) were shaken in 1 mL of 2-propanol for about 16 hours. Aminomethylated resin (50 mg, 1.31 mmol/g,

Novabiochem) was then added and after further stirring overnight, a brown solid (19.8 mg, 84%) was isolated by filtration and evaporation in vacuo. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (MeOD, 100MHz) δ: 8.15 (m, 1H); 7.84-6.96 (m, 13H); 5.3 (m, 1H); 3.61 (m, 2H). LC/MS:m/z = 412 (M+H).

## Examples 9333 - 9920

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 9332, using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of  $R^3$ ,  $R^5$  and  $X^2$ , shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying ( $R^3$  (7 substituents))( $R^5$  (7 substituents))( $X^2$  (12 substituents)) = 588.

R³:

5

15

X2:

X C Meo C C B C O,N C O,N C O

# SYNTHESIS OF AMIDINES BY CONDENSATION OF AN AMILINE WITH THIOIMIDATES

#### Examples 9921 - 9926

5

10

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 9332, using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of  $R^4$  and  $X^7$ , shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying ( $R^4$  (2 substituents))( $X^7$  (3 substituents)) = 6.

#### IMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES N-ALKYLATION

General procedure: A solution of an imidazole intermediate, an alkylating agent such as an α-bromoketone, an α-bromoester, an aryl or alkyl bromide or a sulfonyl chloride, in the presence of an organic or non-organic base which can be or not be supported on a resin such as polystyrene resin, in an aprotic solvent like THF, CH<sub>2</sub>CN, DMF is heated at 20-80°C for 2-48 hours. The resulting N-alkylated compound can be isolated either by aqueous work-up followed by flash chromatography on silica gel, or by addition to the reaction mixture of a nucleophile supported on polymer (to trap the excess of electrophile) such as aminomethyl or thiomethyl polystyrene resin followed by filtration and then rapid purification of the resulting residue on a silica gel pad (using Alttech silica cartridge and Alttech manifold).

## Example 9927

2-[1(S)-{1,1-Dimethylethoxy)carbonylamino}-2-phenylethyl]-1-(2-oxo-butyl)-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole

15

20

10

To a solution of 2-[1(S)-((1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonylamino)-2-phenylethyl]-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (100 mg, 1eq) in DMF (2 mL) were successively added morpholinomethyl polystyrene resin (Novabiochem, loading: 3.51 mmol/g, 159 mg, 2 eq) and 1-bromo-2-butanone (28 mL, 2 eq). After about 18 hours of stirring at about 20°C, 2 mL DMF were added to the reaction mixture followed by aminomethylpolystyrene resin (Novabieochem, loading: 1.73 mmol/g, 319 mg). The mixture was stirred overnight at 20°C and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and then purified by a rapid filtration on a silica gel pad (Altiech silica).

cartridges) with ethylacetate as eluent to yield 107 mg (90% yield) of the title compound. NMR ( $^{1}$ H, 400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.80-6.98 (m, 11H, arom. H), 5.45 (d, 1H, NH), 4.80 (m, 1H, CH), 4.40 (AB, J = 18Hz, NCH<sub>2</sub>CO), 3.33 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 2.25 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.0 (t, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>). LC/MS: calculated MW = 433.5, m/z = 434.2 (M+H), m/z = 432.2 (M-H).

### Examples 9928 - 12307

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 9927, using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of  $R^3$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^1$ , shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying ( $R^1$  (34 substituents (see definitions of  $Z^1$ ))( $R^3$  (5 substituents))( $R^5$  (14 substituents)) = 2380.

R1:

15

5

10

R³:

R<sup>5</sup>:

\*In case of bromide derivatives, cesium carbonate was used instead of morpholinomethylpolystyrene resin and thiomethyl resin was used instead of aminomethylresin.

Z¹:

# IMIDAZO-PYRAZINES

General procedure: Intermediate (a) is treated with an acidic solution preferrably TFA in DCM at about 20-30°C for about 1-4 hours. The mixture is then concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a dihydro-imidazo-pyrazine.

#### Example 12308

5.8-Dihydro-8-(3-indolyl)methyl-2,6-diphenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine:

A solution of 2-[1(S)-(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonylamino)-2-(3-indolyl)ethyl]-1-(benzoylmethyl)-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (prepared as described previously) (100 mg) in a mixture of 10% TFA in DCM (1.3 mL) was stirred for about 3 hours at about 20°C and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the expected dihydro-imidazo-pyrazine (yield = 95%). LC/MS: calculated MW: 402.19, m/z = 403.2 (M+H).

#### Examples 12309 - 12532

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 12308, using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of  $R^5$  and  $R^7$ , shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying ( $R^5$  (7 substituents))( $R^7$  (32 substituents)) = 224.

R5:

10

15

R7:

5

10

## **IMIDAZO-PYRAZINES**

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\$$

General procedure: Intermediate (b) is treated with an acidic solution preferrably TFA in DCM at 20-30°C for 1-4 hours. The mixture is then concentrated under reduced pressure to afford compound (c) which is oxidized to the corresponding fully aromatized imidazopyrazine either by keeping it in solution in methanol or DMSO for 5 hours-3 days at about 20°C or by using an oxidative reagent such as manganese dioxide in a protic or aprotic solvent such as MeOH, toluene or chloroform at 20-70°C for 2-10 hours or

chromic acid supported or not on a resin in a protic solvent like methanol at 40-70°C for 3-15 hours.

#### Example 12533

2.6-Diphenyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-8-butanamine:

5

10

A solution of 2-[1,5-bis{(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonylamino}pentyl]-4-phenyl-1H-imidazole (50 mg) in a mixture of TFA/DCM 10% (700 mL) was stirred at about 20°C for about 3 hours and then concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the intermediate dihydro-imidazo-pyrazine as its trifloroacetate salt. This salt was dissolved in MeOH (1mL) and manganese dioxide (30 mg) was added. After about 3 hours of stirring at about 20°C, the mixture was filtered on a CELITE® pad and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the fully aromatized imidazo-pyrazine (78%yield). NMR ('H, 400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 8.75-7.34 (m, 12H, arom. H), 3.32 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.10 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.90 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>). LC/MS: calculated MW = 342.4, m/z = 343.2 (M+H).

15

#### Examples 12534 - 13773

The following compounds were prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 12533, using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein. Each combination of R³ and R², shown below, were or can be synthesized, therefore, the number of Examples are calculated by multiplying (R³ (5 substituents))(R⁵ (8 substituents))(R² (31 substituents)) = 1240.

WO 02/10140

R³:

R5 .

5

R7:

### TETRAHYDRO-IMIDAZO-PYRAZINES

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\
 & & \\$$

5

General procedure: Intermediate (d) is treated with an acidic solution preferrably TFA in DCM at 20-30°C for 1-4 hours. The mixture is then concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the intermediate dihydro-imidazopyrazine (e). Reduction of (e) to the

corresponding tetrahydro-imidazopyrazine is achieved by catalytic hydrogenation or by using any reducing agent such as NaBH, (which can be supported on a resin), NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub>, NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN in a protic solvent such as MeOH at pH maintained weakly acidic (around pH 5) by addition of acetic acid or TFA.

### **Example 13774**

6-Ethyl-5, 6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-phenyl-8(S)-phenylmethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine:

5

10

20

25

2-[1(S)-(1,1-Dimethylethoxy)carbonylamino}-2-phenylethyf]-1-(2-oxo-butyl)-4phenyl-1H-imidazole (60 mg) in a mixture of 10% TFA in DCM was stirred at about 20°C for about 3 hours and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting intermediate dihydro-imidazo-pyrazine was dissolved in methanol and borohydride supported on resin (AMBERLITE® IRA 400, Aldrich, 2.5 mmol BH4/g; 4 eq) was added. The pH was maintained at about 5 by addition of drops of TFA. After about 2 hours of stirring at about 20°C, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (ethyl acetate/Heptane 7:3; Rf = 0.30). The tetrahydro-imidazo-pyrazine was obtained as a sinale diastereoisomer in 86% yield (38 mg). NMR (1H, 400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.80-7.10 (m. 11H, arom. H), 4.28 (dd, 1H,  $^{3}J = 10$  Hz,  $^{3}J = 3$  Hz, H8), 3.95 (dd, 1H,  $^{2}J = 11.5$  Hz.  $^{3}J = 3.6 \text{ Hz}$ ), 3.85 (dd, 1H,  $^{2}J = 13.6 \text{ Hz}$ ,  $^{3}J = 3.0 \text{ Hz}$ ), 3.60 (t, 1H,  $^{2}J = ^{3}J = 11.5 \text{ Hz}$ ). 3.85 (dd, 1H,  $^2$ J = 13.6 Hz,  $^3$ J = 10. Hz), 2.98 (m, 2H), 1.85 (s, 1H, NH), 1.55 (m, 2H, CH.), 0.95 (L 3H, CH.), NMR (13C, 100 MHz, CDCL): 146.3, 140.9, 138.0, 134.4, 129.4, 128.6, 128.5, 126.6, 126.5, 124.8, 113.8, 55.9, 54.4, 50.2, 40.0, 28.6, 10.0. LC/MS: calculated MW = 317.43, m/z = 318.20 (M+H).

#### **Example 13775**

The following compound was prepared analogously to the procedure described for Example 13774 using the appropriate starting materials, which can be obtained from commercial sources or synthesized according to methods known to those skilled in the art or as enabled by the teachings herein.

#### N-SUBSTITUTED TETRAHYDRO-IMIDAZO-PYRAZINES

General procedure: A compound of formula (f) can react with isocyanates, isothiocyanates, N-succinimidyl carbamates, acyl chlorides or activated carboxylic acids in an aprotic solvent at 20-70°C for 2-18 hours. The resulting derivative can be isolated by evaporation of the mixture followed by flash chromatography on silica gel or by addition to the mixture of a nucleophile supported on polymer such as aminomethyl or thiomethyl polystyrene resin followed by a filtration.

5

10

#### Example 13776

5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-7-(methoxymethylcarbonyl)-2,6-diphenyl-8(S)-phenylmethyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine

To a solution of 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2,6-diphenyl-8(S)-phenylmethyl-imidazo[1,2-15 a]pyrazine (29 mg) in chloroform were successively added morpholinomethylpolystyrene resin (Novabiochem, loading = 3.51 mmol/g, 50 mg, 2eq) and methoxyacetylchloride (10 mL, 1.3 eq). After about 3 hours of stiring at about

20°C, chloroform was added to the mixture followed by aminomethylpolystyrene resin (Novabiochem, loading = 1.2 mmol/g, 132 mg, 2 eq). The reaction mixture was stirred for another 2 hours and then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford 23 mg of the title compound (yield = 68%). *NMR* ( $^{1}$ H, 100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.9-7.0 (m, 16H, arom. H), 6.6 (m, 1H, H<sub>a</sub>), 5.3 (m, 1H, H<sub>a</sub>), 4.6 (dd, 1H,  $^{2}$ J = 13Hz, H5), 4.35 (dd, 1H,  $^{2}$ J = 13 Hz,  $^{3}$ J = 5 Hz, H5), 3.7-2.9 (m, 5H, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph, OCH<sub>3</sub>).

The following tables of compounds illustrate some of the compounds of the present invention that were synthesized and provide the hplc retention time (denoted Rt or Tr) in minutes and mass spectra results of each compound.

Mass spectra were acquired on a single quadrupole electrospray mass spectrometer (Micromass, Platform model), 0.8 Da resolution. A monthly calibration, between 80 and 1000 Da, is performed with sodium and rubidium iodide solution isopropanol/water (1/1 Vol.).

HPLC retention times were acquired on an HPLC system: HP1100 (Hewlett-Packard) equipped with a photodiode array UV detector.

The HPLC conditions are as follows and the conditions used for each of the following tables of compounds are noted below, the wavlength of the UV detector is noted in parenthesis after the formula number.

#### Condition A:

20 Solvent:

10

15

. 25

A: Water + 0.4% Formic acid

B: Acetonitrile + 0.4% Formic acid

T(min)	A%	В%
0	90	10
.5	90	10
16	· 40	60
17	10	90
20	10	90

Flow rate: 1 ml/min

Injection volume volume: 20 μL

Column: Kromasil ODS 5µm 150°4.6 mm i.d.

Temp. : 40 ℃

Condition A<sub>2</sub>:

Solvent: A: Water + 0.4% Formic acid

B: Acetonitrile + 0.4% Formic acid

T(min)	- A%	B%
0	90	10
2	90	10
14	10	90
20	10	90

5

15

Flow rate : 1 ml/min Injection volume : 20 µL

Column: Kromasil ODS 5µm 150\*4.6 mm i.d.

Temp. : 40 ℃

10 Condition A<sub>2</sub>:

Solvent:

A: Water + 0.4% Formic acid

B: Acetonitrile + 0.4% Formic acid

T(min)	A%	B%-
0	90	10
5	90	10
16	46	54
17.5	10	90
22	10	90

Flow rate: 1 ml/min

Injection volume: 20 µL

Column: Kromasil ODS 5µm 150°4.6 mm i.d.

Temp. : 40 ℃

Condition A4:

Solvent:

A: Water + 0.4% Formic acid

B: Acetonitrile + 0.4% Formic acid

T(min)	A%	8%
0	90	10
5	90	10
20	10	90
25	10	90

5

Flow rate: 1 ml/min Injection volume: 20 µL

Column: Kromasil ODS 5µm 150°4.6 mm i.d.

Temp. : 40 ℃

10 Condition As:

Solvent:

A: Water + 0.4% Formic acid

B: Acetonitrile + 0.4% Formic acid.

T(min)	A%	8%
0	90	10
5	90	10
25	10	90
30	10	90

15

Flow rate: 1 ml/min Injection volume: 20 µL.

Column: Kromasil ODS 5µm 150°4.6 mm i.d.

Temp. : 40 ℃

Condition B:

Solvent:

A: Water + 0.02% Trifluoroacetic acid

B : Acetonitrile

D . Acetorium			
T(min)	A%	B%	
0	100	0	
1	100	0	
8	30	70	
10	30	70	

5

15

20

Flow rate: 1.1 ml/min Injection volume: 5 µL

Column: Uptisphere ODS 3µm 33\*4.6 mm i.d.

Temp.: 40 °C

Condition C:

10 Solvent:

A: Water + 0.02% Trifluoroacetic acid

B: Acetonitrile

T(min)	A%	B%
0	100	0
1	100	0
10	85	25
12	85	25

Flow rate: 1.1 ml/min

Injection volume : 5 µL

Column: Uptisphere ODS 3µm 33\*4.6 mm i.d

Temp. : 40 ℃

Condition D:

Solvent:

A: Water + 0.04% Trifluoroacetic acid

B: Acetonitrile

 T(min)
 A%
 B%

 0
 100
 0

 1
 100
 0

 8
 30
 70

 10
 30
 70

Flow rate: 1.1 ml/min Injection volume: 5 µL

Column : Uptisphere ODS 3µm 33\*4.6 mm i.d

Temp. : 40 ℃

Condition E:

Solvent:

A: Water + 0.04% Trifluoroacetic acid

B: Acetonitrile

T(min)	A%	8%
0	90	10
1	90	10
8	0	100
10	0	100

10

5

Flow rate: 1.1 ml/min Injection volume: 5 uL

Column: Uptisphere ODS 3µm 33\*4.6 mm i.d

Temp. : 40 °C

15

20

25

In the following description Formula numbers are noted in bold and the the wavelength is in parenthesis.

- > Method A = Used for Tables of compounds of Formulas: 17 (250), 18 (250) and 57 (220).
- > Method A = Used for Tables of compounds of Formulas: 58 (210). -
- Method B = Used for Tables of compounds of Formulas: 7 (220), 8 (220), 9 (220), 10 (220), 11 (220), 12 (250), 19 (220), 20 (260), 21 (250), 25 (240), 26 (220), 27 (220), 28 (220), 29 (220), 37 (220), 38 (220), 39 (220), 40 (240), 44 (220), 45 (220), 46 (220), 47 (220), 48 (220), 49 (250), 55 (260), and 56 (220).
- Method C = Used for Tables of compounds of Formulas: 1 (220), 2 (220), 3 (220), 4 (260), 5 (220), 6 (220), 13 (220), 14 (220), 16 (260), 23 (250), 24 (250), 30 (220), 31 (254), 32 (250), 33 (250), 34 (250), 35 (250), and 36 (254).
- Method D = Used for Tables of compounds of Formulas: 15 (220), 51 (220), 52
   (220), 53 (220), and 54 (220).
  - > Method E = Used for Tables of compounds of Formulas: 22 (250), 41 (220), 42 (250), 43 (220), and 50 (250).

	RZ H N R1					
FC	RMUL	.1		Arra		
		R1	R2	Rt (men)	[M+H]+	
***************************************	. 1	70 H~NH		70	666.5	
	2	→oly~nH	~ ·	7.1	668.5	
	3	→0 <sup>1</sup> 11 ···		6.2	712.5	
	4	TO H NH	CN-CN	- 6.1	698.5	
	5	to Man	CN_CN	5.0	649.5	
:	6	- +0° M- NH	oc.	7.2	656.5	
	7	+0° 11° NH	OH N	6.2	658.5	

		RZ H H R1		
FORMUL	<u> </u>	<del>                                     </del>	Ana	rlysas
	R1	R2	Rt (man)	[M+H]+
8	tolann.		6.4	543.5
9	TO TO NH		6.7	661 5
10	→o H ··	C.	7.0	689.5
11	ON NH ,		58	<del>66</del> 1 4
12	- 402 mm	-O'G.	5.3	657.5
13	to how		5.4	701.5
14	+0 <sup>2</sup> 11~ NH ,.		6.2	733.5
15	to have	CpC.	6.7	6335

FORMUL	R2 NH				
			Ana		
16	TO H NH	R2	Rt (mm)	(M+H)+ 659.5	
17	→ PH → NH · ·	. N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	48	6114	
18	TO HANNE	**************************************	6.4	681.5	
19	40°H~NH	tolon,	6.4	667.5	
20	TO H_NH	NH ··	5.4	671.5	
21.	10 H → NH		72	680.5	
22	+o H NH		72	682.5	

FORMUL	A 1	R2 N N R1		
	R1		Ans	
23	TO H NH	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Rt (mm)	[M+H]+ 726.5
24	10 H NH		6.2	7125
25	TO HANNH		5.1	663.5
26		oc.	7.2	670.5
27	<b>1</b>		6.3	672.5
28	+0 <sup>2</sup> m~nH :	00.	6.6	657.5
29	40 <sup>2</sup> H~~M	CTO.	6.8	675.5

	R2 H N R1				
FO	RMULA	1		Arm	yss
-		R1	R2	Rt (mun)	[M++f]+
	30	10 NH .:	O's',	7.1	703.5
	31	+0 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	O TON	59	675.4
	32	До <sup>2</sup> и~~ин :		5.4	671.5 ·
L	33			55	715.5
<u></u>	34	+o N NH		63	747.5
	35	40 H NH	Opc.	6.8	667.5
	36	→ o H wh	any	5.6	673.5
i	37	40 H NH	он	4.9	625.5

FORMUL		R2 H N R1		
T OK MICE			Ала	
	R1	R2	Rt (mm)	[M+H]+
38	→0 <sup>2</sup> N→NH :		6.5	681.5
- 39		<b>→</b>	65	<b>695</b> 5
40	+0 <sup>2</sup> 4~ мн	()	5.5	685.5
41	†o <sup>2</sup> H~~NH·		72	694 5
42	TO HAM .	80.	7.3	696.5
43	40 H		6.4	740.5

	oa el m A		R2 NH		
FOR	MULA			Ana	
		R1	R2	Rt (mm)	[M+H]+
	4	to In .	\frac{1}{2}(2)	6.3	726.5
	<b>4</b> 5	1,0°2 1,00 mm .	G	5.2	677.5
	46	+09 H~~~NH.	OC.	7.3	684.5
	47	10 NH .	OH .	6.4	686.5
	48	TO THOUSE NH.		6.6	671.5
	49,	TO THE NH.	C'C.	6.8	689.5
	50	10 H	C.	7.1	717.5
	51	tolpoon.	orn.	6.0	689.5

FORM	AULA	,	R2 H H A		
				Anal	
		R1	R2	Rt (min)	[M+H]+
52	2	to the way.		5.5	685.5
53	3	40 H NH .		5.5	729.5
5	4	to I possible in the second of		6.4	761.5
5	5	To The MH	CpC.	6.9	681.4
5	56	↑°° NH 、		5.6	687.5
	57	TO THOUSE NH.	. М _ ОН	5.0	639.5
	<b>58</b> *	tolan.	The same of the sa	6.6	709.5
	59	toly NH.	+0°N	6.6	695.5

FORMUL		R2 H N R1		
FORMOU			Ara	
	R1	R2	Rt (mm)	[M+H]+
60	to th with .	PN :	55	699.5
61	40° H	T.	7.68+7.8	748.5
62	+o_H		- 7.7	750.5
63	TO NH	:	7.0	794 5
64	40 H D MH		6.8	780.5
65	40 H in	Qa	5.8	731.6

FORMUL		RZ H H O R1		
FURMOU			· Ans	lys:s
	R1	R2	Rt (min)	-{H+M]
66	+o H		 7.8	738.5
67	70 H ~ NH	ОН	69	740 8
68	to Harris	O <sub>NC</sub> N	7.2	725.5
69	TO H	CY N	73	7435
70	10 H NH	Cycn.	76	771.5
71	40gh WH		6.5	743.5
72	40 H WH	00.	6.0	7395
73	40° H MH		6.0	783.5

FORMUL		RZ H N R1		·
T OKLANDO			Ana	ys:s
	R1	R2	Rt (mm)	[M+H]-
74	40g Harring		6.8	815 6
75	40 N N NH	Cho.	7.4	735.5
76	40 H W NH	Qmy	6.1	741 5
77	40 H	N N N OH	56	693 5
78	+0°H → NH	X	7.1+72	749.5
79	+0 H NH	40° N	7.1+7.2	753.5
80	+o H NH		6.0	753.5

FORMULA		R2 NH R1		
	. R1	R3	Rt (mm.)	[M+H]+
1	щ <b>ү^№</b>		5 5	566 3
2	ӊм∕ <mark>мн</mark> .	~ ·	5.6	568.3
3	H <sub>2</sub> N NH		4.9	612.3
	μ̂ν∕νμ ΄		4.	8 598.
. 5	HN∕NH.	Chon.		8 549.
6	HIN~NH	00.		.6 556.
7	H <sup>I</sup> N~NH	Qa.		.3 540.

CONTRACTOR		RZ H N R1		
FORMULA	R1	R3	Rt (min.) [N	/+H}+
	н,п∕~мн	Q	4.9	543 3
8	HJN~NH	C.	5.1	561.3
9 .	H,N~NH	C S.	5.4	589.3
11	H,N NH		4.3	561.3
12	HJN NH.	OG.	4.1	557.3
*13	H,N~NH.		4.1	601.3
	H,N~NH	oo.	4.9	633.4
14	H <sub>I</sub> N MH	Cho.	5.	

FORMULA		RZ H N R1		
PORMOD	R1	R3	Rt (min.)	[M+H]+
	H,N NH	Q.M.N		559.3
16	H,N~NH	, N \ OH	42	
17	HIN NH.	H,N CN	3.5	
18	H³N∕NH .	HN N	3.5	
19	H <sub>2</sub> N NH	₩ :	4.	
20	H,N~~NH	:		.6 580.4
21	HÌN NH !	9		.6 582.4

		, KH		
		R2 H N R1		
FORMULA				
	R1	R3	Rt (mm.)	м+нр
	H-N · MH			
	•		4.9	626.4
23				
-	H²N~_NH			
		(n)		
		•	4.8	612.4
24	H <sup>2</sup> N~~NH		4.6	612.5
	*	I VICA		
			3.8	563.4
25	H,N~NH			
	!	, N.		
26			5.6	570.4
	H-IN NH			
27			5.4	554.3
	H <sup>2</sup> N NH	On		
		_N		
28			4	9 557.3
	H <sup>2</sup> N NBH			
	•	Ů.		
29				1 575.3

		R2 NH		
FORMULA	2 R1	R3	Rt (min.)	M+H]+
·	н <sub>2</sub> м <b>∼</b> мн *	C N N		
30		Q .	54	603.3
	H <sub>y</sub> N NH			
31		~~~	4.4	575.3
32	HIN NH		4.1	571.3
35	HÎN NH		41	615.4
23	HJN NH			
34		1	. 4.	9 647 4
35_	H-M NH	The state of the s	5	.3 567.3
36	H <sub>2</sub> N NH	Chy		2 573.3
	HÎN NH	, Chron		1.5 525.3
37	H'N NH	H,M CN		3.5 495.

WO 02/10140

FORMULA	.2	RZ NH NH R1		
PORMOD	R1	R3	Rt (mm.)	[M+H]+
39	i. H™VVH	HN N.	3.5	481.3
	H <sub>2</sub> N NH			
40			4 1	585.4
41	H <sub>I</sub> N NH		5.6	5944
	H <sub>I</sub> N~~NH		5.6	596.4
42	H,N~~NH	:	5.0	
43	HÌN NGH		-	
44		1		8 626.4
45	ĤN∕∕NH.''	U	5	.6 584.4

		R2 NH N R1		
ORMULA	R1	R3	Rt (min.)	[M+H]+
	н, <b>п</b> ~~~ мн	C <sub>0</sub>		
46			5.7	568.3
	HİN NH	O <sub>N</sub> C <sub>N</sub> .		
47		<b>△</b> • •	<del> </del>	571.3
	H,N~~NH	Q <sub>O</sub> ,		·
48		S <sub>S</sub>	5.	1 589.4
	H,N~~NH	C NCN.		
49			5	5 617.4
	HIN NH .			.4 589.3
50		~~~	<del>                                     </del>	303.
51	H,N∼~NH	O'C.		L1 585.
31	HJN~~NH	SOC.		
52		<u> </u>	-	4.2 529.
	HN NH.	O'C.		
53	·			4.9 661

		RZ H M R1		
FORMULA	. R1	R3	Rt (min.)	[M+H]+
54	щи <b>∕∕</b> ин		4.3	587 4
. 55	цn:~~^NH	N N N N OH	3.6	539.4
56	цn~~NH	H,N CN	3.6	509.4
57	HJN~~~NH.	<b>"</b> O	3.5	495.3
	H,N~~NH	C NH		
58_	,	•	4	1 599.3
	H'N .			.8 648. <b>5</b>
• 59	HÎN NH	8	3.	
60		•	5	9 650.5

		R2 H H R1		
FORMULA	R1	R3	Tr	[M++f]+
61	H <sub>2</sub> N NH	~	52	694 5
62	HIN NH		5	680.5
63	H,N~~~NH	or.	5.9	638.5
64	H-IN NOT NOT		5.2	625.5
65	i i	ao.	5.4	643.5
66	H,N :	O'C.	5.7	671.4
67	i i	or Ca	4.5	643.4

FORMULA:		RZ N N R1		
POR MODE	R1	R3	Tr	[ <del>M+H]+</del>
68	HIN NH		4.4	639.5
69	H <sub>2</sub> N ~ NtH		4.4	689.5
70	H <sub>2</sub> N NH		5.2	715.5
71	H,N .	Q.n.,	4.5	641.5
72	HJN NH	, N OH	3.9	593.4

		RI H O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		
FC	RMUL	3	Ana	ysas
一	<u> </u>	Structure	Rt (min)	[M+H]+
	1	NH HA	9.1	842.5
	2	Cheral Cheral	9.2	844.5
	*3	Chiral Chiral	8.3	888.5

		R1 H H P		
FORMU	<u> </u>		Anat	vsis
		Structure	R) (msn)	[M+H]+
4		Character Charac	8.1	874.5
5		Chiral NH	6.9	825.5
.6		Chural Chural	9.2	832.5

FORMU	<b>A</b> 1	R1 N O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		
OKMUL	<u>~-</u>		Ana	dysæ
		Structure	Rt (min)	[M+H]+
7		Cheral Cheral	8.2	834.5
8		Chiral Ch	8.6	819.4
9		Chiral Chiral	8.7	B37.5

	R1 NH O O O O R2-N		
FORMULA 3			lysis
	Structure	Rt (man)	[M+H]+
10	Chural NH	9	865.5
11	Charat	78	537.4
12	On Fall	7.5	833.

	RI NH POPULATION OF THE POPULA		
FORMUL	<u> </u>		
	Structure	Ana Rt (men)	[M+H]+
13	Chiral NH	7.1	877.5
14		8.1	909.5
,15	Chiral NH N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	8.7	<b>529.5</b>

FORMUL	R1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
	Structure		hysa
16	Chiral NH	7.2	[M+H]◆ 835.5
17	Chiral NH IN NH	5.7	787 4
18	China NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH	8.5	843.5

			RI H H P		
FO	RMULA	\3		Ana	lysis .
-			Structure	Rt (min)	[M+H]+
	19		Contract of the contract of th	8.5	857.5
•	20		Chiral Chiral	7.1	847.5
	21		Chiral Chiral	4.5	710.5
	22		Chiral Ch	4.1	754.5

	R1 NH O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		·
FORMULA	3	Ana	lysis
	Structure	Rt (min)	[M+H]+
23	Chrai	4	740.5
24	Chiral Chiral	3.1	591 6
25	Ohrad NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH	4.5	698.5
25	Critical  NH  NH  NH  NH  NH  NH  NH  NH  NH  N	3.9	700.5

	R1 N N O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		
FORMUL	A3	Ana	lysa
	Structure	Rt (min)	[M+H]+
27	Chapi	4.1	685.5
28	Chiral Chiral Hand	4.2	703.5
29	HN H H H	3.1	721.4
30	Chrail NH H,	3.3	743.5

	RI NH OO		
FORMULA	3	Ana	lysus
<del></del>	Structure	Rt (min)	[M+H]+
31	Chiral Chiral H. N. H. N	4.2	69 <b>5</b> .5
32	Character Charac	3.4	701 5
33	Chiral NH	3	653.4
34	+in Hin Hin Hin Hin Hin Hin Hin H	4.1	709.5

FORMU	A3	RI H H O		
			Ana	<b>1758</b>
		Structure .	Rt (min)	[M+H]+
35		Change Change	4	723.5
36		Chiral NH H N H N H N H N H N H N H N H N H N	3.2	623 4

PORMULA 4				
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	(M+H)+
1	• • N	, O <sub>NO,</sub>	4.53	454.24
2	N~~~N	NO <sub>2</sub>	4.87	488.21
3	· - N ~ N	\$ \tag{s}	4.79	465.24 -
4	N N	NO <sub>2</sub>	4.53	454.25

HN O N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N					
FORMULA	. 5 R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+	
1	.N <b>←</b>	Br-{	8.0	732.2	
2	N~~	B	7.7	706.2	
3	. M~M	8:-{	6.4	755.2	
4	,	Q <sub>NO2</sub>	7.3	697.3	
5	° N	NO,	7.6	731.2	
6	CYN	NO,	7.6	760.3	
7	CT, n	. CI	7.9	794.3	
8	CT, N		7.8	743.4	
9	~~~~°~	, O <sub>NO,</sub>	7.5	774.4	

HIN O R2-N-O R1					
FORMULA			Tr (men)	[M+H]+	
10	· N~~NOK	. Cl	7.8	808.3	
11	· ~~~~	·~	7.8	757.4	
12	- N~~N°OK		7.6	743.4	
13	· ~~~~	\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)	7.8	785.4	
14	~~~~°°°	NO <sub>2</sub>	7.6	774.4	
15	~ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	c{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar	7.8	763.4	
16	OO	NO,	8.5	783.3	
17	00	. C NO.	8.9	817.3	

FORMUL	X HANDON RE		·
	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
1	N NH	4.7	525.3
2	HN ~ 0	6.0	534.3
3	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6.4	538.3
4	HN	6.5	597.3
5	HN	6.1	510.4
6	HN~	4.9	- 5 <del>5</del> 9.3
7	щ <b>ν~~μ</b> °~	6.4	611.4
•8		7.1	620.4

			NH N + N R2 N + N		
1	FORMULA	7	NH.	Tr (min) ;	[M+H]+
	1		<b>~</b> ○	4.6	469.4
	2		——————Br	· 5.0	533.3
	3		<u>-</u>	4.6	485.4
	4	·	-Ci	4.9	489.4
	5		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	5.3	523.3

FORMULA 8					
		R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+	
1	_	$\nearrow$	7.0	887.5	
2		⟨¬)-Br	7.3	751.3	
3		<b>-</b> ⊘-<	6.9	703.4	
4		<b>─</b>	7.2	707.4	
5			75	741.3	

	H'M HWY HES		
FORMULA 9	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
1	\\\C"	3.8 ; 3.4	420 3
2	~~~	3.8 ; 3.6	4173
3	~~C	3.8 ; 3.5	439 3
4	C <sub>N</sub>	3.7 ; 3.4	403.3
5	~h	3.9 : 3.6	1411.4

		NH NH NH R2		
FORMULA 1	<u> </u>	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
1		~~~n_n	44	520.2
2		~~~	45	517.2
3		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	4,4	539.3
4	-		4.4	503.2
5	·	\ <u>\</u>	4.5	511.3
6		O-NH,	, 5.1	523.3
7		N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-	5.5	559 3

NAH NAH NAH NAH NAH NAH NAH				
FORMULA 1		·	Anat	yses FA-H)-
		R2	"=(M+T	FA-H)- (M+H)+
1		<b>~</b> ○	4.6	455.2
2			4.9	515.2
3			4.8	473.2
4			4.9	612.2"
5	·	——  ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬ ¬	4.8	500.2
6		<b>-</b> ⊘-•⊂	4.2	: 526.3 i
7			54	539.2
8		S Br	5.1	539.1
9		~0	5.1	483.3
· 10		-30	5.0	495.2
11			4.1	519.2
12	_	Cp.	4.4	524.3

NH N						
FO	RMULA 1	2		Analyse		
			R2	Tr (mm)	[M++1]+	
	1		<b>→</b> ○	6.9	673.3	
	2	·	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	7.0	733 3	
	3		( <u>)</u>	7.0	691.3	
	4		(-)-NO <sub>2</sub>	7.1	718.3	
	. 5			70	718.3	
	6			7.4	744.4	
-	7		()-oof,	7.6	757.3	
<u> </u>	8	·	S Br	7.3	757 2	
	9			7.3	701.3	
	10		-600	7.2	713.3	
	11		^	6.5	625.3	
	12		TP.	6.3	742.3	

			<b>E</b> NH			
			H <sub>2</sub> N HN O H R2			
FORM	ULA 13		~	Tri	Analys	M+H)+
1			R2	İ	8	425 3
2			.00		1.2	485.4
-	3		-(n)		4.0	438.4
	4				4.0	403.3
	5	·	·: ~~~		3.9	425.4
:	6		· ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		3.6	452.4
	7		C		3.8	403.3
	8				5.1	438.3
	9		• ОН		4.6	432.3
	10		:0		6.2	508.4
	11				3.8	409.3

FORMULA	H HN N R2						
		R2	Anai Tr (mm)	M+H)+			
1	·		4.6	525.3			
2		co	5.0	585.3			
3		· - ( N )	4.8	538.3			
4			4.9	503.3			
5		· N	45	525.4			
6		· - ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	4.3	552.3			
7			4.5	503.3			

			ok HIN O		
		You Rz			
FO	RMULA 15				
		Ŕ1	R2	Analy Tr (min)	[M+H]+
	1	`Ņ~N.	7	5.9	623 4
	2 .	, ,	. , O <sub>NO,</sub>	76	699 4
	3	· ,	. CL NO2	7.9	733.3
	4	· (100—		7.9	582.4
-	- 5	· ,	, C	7.7	668.4
	6	·,	30	7.9	710.3
	. 7	· · ·	C NO2	7.7	699.4
	8	HN	G-√	7.9	688.3
	9	1994—	a	8.2	722.3

	ار 10 م	HN CO		
FORMULA 15		O R1		
	R1	R2	Anah Tr (mm)	[PI+H]+
10	HN		75	712.4
11	HN	٦,	7.6	634.4
12	i HN	NO <sub>2</sub>	73	673.3
13	· i	NO.	76	707 3
14	i HN	```	7.6	<b>556.4</b>
15	HPL		7.4	642.4
16	· HN.~~	<b>.</b> .	7.6	684.3
17	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	. C NO.	7.4	673.3
18	i HN	a-{∑-·	7.6	862.3

	۲°5°۲	HN O		
FORMULA 15	R2*		Analy Tr (min)	EG [M+H]+
19	R1	CI - ·	7.9	696 3
20	i HN		7.2	686.4
21	i HN.	> .	7.3	608.4
22	LIN NH	C NO:	6.0	722.3
23	HN	NO,	6.4	756.3
24	in N	·	6.3	705.4
. 25	in N		6,1	691.4
26	C MH	<b>SO</b> .	6.4	733.3
27	in o	NO <sub>2</sub>	6.1	722.3

FORMULA 15	<b>∀</b> ₀႘ 1 82	HN O RI		
	R1	R2	Ana	
	71		Tr (men)	[M+H]+
28	HN~	a—————————————————————————————————————	6.3	711 3
. 29	C HH	ci	6.7	745.2
30	HH N		5.9	735.3
31	Comment.	7.	6.0	557 4

			No.12		
		•			
		•	N N H		
FOR	MULA 1		R2 0 R1	Anal	veie.
		R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
	•	NH '	C NO,	5.7	477 2
	.2	NH	NO,	6.0	511.1
	3	CT NH - ·	O <sub>NO.</sub>	6.1	540.2
	4	NH -	NO,	6.3	574 1
	5	The state of the s	O:	6.0	523.3
	6	HN NH2	O:	4.4	437.3
	7	" NHL	0	42	423.3
	8	, MA NH	a-{\}	4.8	443.3

FORMULA 16				
			Anat	
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
· 9	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	. · O <sub>NO</sub> ,	6.8	563.2
10		CL	7.0	597.2
11	- HN-	NO.	6.1	479.3
-2	- HN	√ NO:	65	513.2
13	· HAN-		6.0	462.3
14	H9N	: C	5.8/5.9	448.3
. 15	· •N	ŠÚ)	6.4	490.2
16	· ,	C NO,	6.1	479.3
17	HN	<b>c</b> i— <b>(</b> )→·	6.4	468.2

		NH <sub>3</sub>		
N N H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N				
FORMULA	16		Anat	VES
	R1.	R2	Tr (man)	[M+H]+
18	·\	cı cı	6.8	502.2
19	, HN-		6.0	492.3
26	HN-	Br{	6.5	512.2
21	HPN	C NO.	5.9	453.3
22	HN	. CI NO <sub>2</sub>	6.2	<b>487.2</b>
23	HN	```	5.7	436.3
24	HN	0	5.5/5.6	472.3
25	i HN		6.2	464.2
26	i HI	NO.	5.9/6.0	453.3
27	· i	c-€}- ·	6.1	442.2

		N <del>o.</del>		
		R2 N H H N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
FORMULA	16		Analy	545
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
28	HN~~	ci— - ·	6.5	476.2
_ 29	i HN~~~	ÇD'	57	466.3
30	i i in	b	6.2	486.2
31	, n	. O NC,	4.7	502 2
32	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C':	5.0	536.2
33	HIN		4.6	485.3
34	HN- (1)		4.5	471.3
35	HN N	50	5.0	513.2
36	in C	0²N	4.7	502.2
37	HH-~N	a-{}-·	4.9	491.2

505	FORMULA 16				
1	THE STATE OF THE S			Ara	
-		R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
	38	· NH	cı————————————————————————————————————	5.3	525.2
	39	HN N	(°D	4.6	5152
	<b>4</b> C	HN N	Br—	5.0	535 1

		R1 N N		
FCRMULA 17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	R1	R2	Analys Tr (min)	M+H +
. 1	(5)	~	143	403.2
2	(5)		15 0	479 2
3	100	<b>~</b> ♡	14.8	453.2
4 .	(5)		14.4	463 2
5		()cı	14 6	437.1
6	(5)	a ci	15.0	471.1
7	(5)		14.8	451.1
8	(5)	———Вг	14.8	481.0
9	(5)	<b></b> √-F	14.5	421.2

	•	R1 N N		
ORMULA 17		RZ -	Analyse	
	R1	R2		A+H}+
10	15)	<b>————————————————————————————————————</b>	14 3	426.1
11	(5)	( <u>_</u> -N,	14.5	44.2
12	(5)		14.5	448.1
13	(5)	NO.	14.5	448.1
14	(5)		14.0	355,2
15	RIC		14.3	403.2
16		-0-0	15.2	479.2
.17	(R)		14.9	453.2
18	(P)	-0~	14.4	433.2

		R1 N N	<del></del>	
FORMULA 17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Analys	
	R1	R2 -		[M+H]+
19	M	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	14 5	463.2
20	m D	(C)	14 8	437.1
21	RI D	cı ————————————————————————————————————	15.1	474.1
22	(R)	(-)cı	15.0	451.1
23		Br Br	14 8	4810
24	R) D	(-)-F	14.5	421.2
25	R) D	<b>————————————————————————————————————</b>	14.4	428.1
26	m) H	(	14.7	444.1
27	(R)		14.6	448.1

		R1		
FORMULA 17		22 N	Analyses	
	R1	R2	Tr(mm) [M	+H}+
28	(R)	(	14.5	448.1
29	(R)		13.9	355 2
30	<b>\Q</b>	~>	15.2	364.2
31	<b>√</b>		16.3	440.2
32	$\sim$	-0	15.9	414.2
33		<b>→</b>	15.1	394.2
34			15.1	424.2
35	\Q	-O-rC	15.1	435.2
36	•		15.8	398.1
37	0	a ·	16.8	432.1
38	0	-Ci	16.3	412.1

		RI N N		
FORMULA 17			Analys	25
	R1	R2	Tr (man)	<b>M</b> +H]+
39		————Br	16.1	442.0
40		NO <sub>2</sub>	15.6	409 1
41		NO,	15.6	<b>409</b> .1
42	9		14,4	316.2
43	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<del>-</del>	15.1	479.2
44	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		15.6	529 2
45	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b>→</b>	15.0	509.2
46		-0	15.2	539.2
47	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		15.2	550.2
48	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	(C)C1	15.6	513.1
49	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	— (a) — (a)	16.0	547.1

		R1 N N		
FORMULA 17		R2~NJ	Anah	/101
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
50	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		15 8	527.2
51	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		15.6	557.0
52	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b></b> ◇-f	15.2	497.2
53	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	( <u>-</u> )-N <sub>3</sub>	15.7	520.2
54	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		15.4	524 2
55	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		14.5	431 2

No. I No.				
FORMULA 1			Analy	
1	(S)	R2	Tr (mm)	521.2
2	(S)	-0-0	16.5	597.1
3	(S) J		16.1	571.2
4	(S)	<b>-</b> >-<	15.3	551 <i>2</i>
5	(S) H		15.3	581.2
6	(S) T		15.8	592.2
7	(S)	<b>-</b> ←C-C	16.1	555.1
8	(5)	→ Ca	16.7	589.0
9	(S)	cı	16.4	569.1

No R1				
FORMULA 1			Analys	
10	(S) H	R2	Tr (man)	599.0
11	(5)	(C)-F	15.6	539.1
12	(5)		15.4	546.2
13	(5)		15.8	562.1
-4	(S) #		15.8	566.1
15	(S)		15.7	566 :
16	(5)	~	14.8	473.2
17	(5)	-	15.5	521.2
15	(R)		16.5	597.1

N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N					
FORMULA	0 R	2	Anah		
	R1	R2	Tr (men)	[M++1]+	
19	(R)		16 :	<b>571.1</b>	
20	R	<b>→</b>	15.4	551.2	
21	(R)		15.4	581.1	
22	(R) H		15 9	592.2	
23	(R)	-C1	16 3	555.1	
24	(R)	a cı	16.8	589.0	
25	(R)	-Ci	16.7	569.1	
26	(R)	Br Br	16.4	599.0	
27	(R)		15.8	539.1	

FORMULA 1	8 O R	2	<u>-</u>		
	R1	R2	Anah Tr (min)	[M+H]+	
28	(A)	CN	15.6	548.1	
29	(R)	<b></b> ₹}-৸	16.0	562.1	
30	(R)		15.9	566.1	
31	(R)	<b>-</b> ₩0,	15.8	566.1	
32	(R)		15.0	473.2	
33		-0	16.7	482.2	
34		-0-0	18.0	558.2	
3,5	<b>↓</b>	<b>-</b> ○~	16.4	512.2	
36			16.5	542.2	
37	<b>₩</b>	<b>-</b> <>-<	17.0	553.2	
38	<b>\( \O \)</b>	<b>-</b> √>-α	17.5	516.1	

John Marian					
FORMULA 18 Analyses					
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M++I]+	
39		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	18.2	550.1	
40	<b>\Q</b>	a	18.0	530.1	
41	<b>Q</b>	———Вг	17.7	560.0	
42		<b>-</b> ○-	16.9	500.2	
43	NO.	СН	16.7	507.2	
44		\(\)-N,	17.2	523.2	
45			16.9	527.2	
46			16.8	527.2	
47	<b>\Q</b>	-^	15.8	434.2	
48	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	-	15.8	597.2	
49	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	00	16.8	673.2	
50	~~~\n^\cdot\	-00	16.5	647.2	
51	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b>→</b>	15.8	627.2	

	X					
FOR	MULA 11	o Rz		Analy	369	
		R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+	
	52	~~~\ng\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot\cdot	<b>→</b>	15.8	657.2	
	53	~~~å.~~		16.5	631.1	
	54	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	a a	17.2	865.1	
	55	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	-5	16.7	645.1	
	56	~~~\n^\chi^\chi^\chi	<b>──</b> Br	16.5	675.1	
	57	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		16.0	615.1	
	58	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	-CN	15.9	-622.1	
	59	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	——————————————————————————————————————	16.1	638.2	
	60	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	-NO,	16.1	642.1	
	61	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	——————————————————————————————————————	16.2	642.1	
	62	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	-^	15.4	549.2	
	63	- Hot	-0	15.9	563.2	

N RI				
FORMULA	18 OF			
	R1	R2	Ana Tr (min)	yses
64	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	-0-0	17.0	M+H)+ 639.2
65	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b>-</b> ₩	16.5	613.2
66	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b>-</b> ⊘~.	15.7	593.2
67	~~~n2o+	-\$^-	15.8	623.2
68	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b>-√&gt;</b> -(	16.2	634.2
89	~~~\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	<b>→</b> Ç-çi	16.6	597.1
70	~~~n\$.~+	→ CI	17.4	631.1
71	~~~Hoot		17.0	611.1
72	- Hot	Вт	16.7	641.1
73	plot	-0-	16.1	581.2
74	- Hot	С)-сн	15.9	588.2
75	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<b>-</b> -√-N,	16.2	604.2
76	Hot		16.2	608.2

NO RI				
FORMULA 1	18		Anal	y585
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
π	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		16.1	508.2
78	hg-o+	-^	15.3	515.3

FO	RMULA 19		N R1		
				Analys • • [M+Ti	A-HI-
$\vdash$		R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
	1			6.2	433.2
	2		-0-0	7.0	509.2
	3		<b>→</b>	6.8	483.2
	4	÷	<b>→</b>	6.2	463.2
	5	$\stackrel{\circ}{\rightarrow}$		6.5	493.2
	6	÷		5,4	504.3
	7		-CI	6.5	457.2
	. 8	÷	→ Ça	6.9	501.1
	9.	÷	<b>→</b>	6.8	481.2
	10	÷	<b>→</b> Br	6.5	511.1
	11	÷	<b>-</b> ○-	6.3	451.2

·		NH NH R1		
FORMULA 19			Analy	Ses FAJIR
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
. 12	**		6.2	458.2
13	÷	\(\)-N,	6.5	474.2
14	*		6.3	478.2
15	-\$	—<>no,	6.3	478.2
16	-	~	.5.7	385.2
17	(S)	<b>-</b> ◇	6.9	433.2
18	(5)		7.0	509.2
19	(2)		6.7	483.2
20	(a)	<b>-</b> ♦	6.2	463.2
21	(2)	-5	6.3	493.2
22	(s)	-0	5.3	504.3
23	(8)	<u></u> ————————————————————————————————————	6.5	457.2

		Ç, NH		
FORMULA 19	-	N R1		
			Analy • = [M+T	505 FA-H}-
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
24	(5)	σ σ σ σ	6.8	501.1
25	(S)		6.7	481.2
26	(s) (	er er	6.5	511.1
27			6.2	451.2
28	(S)	СМ	6.1	458.2
29	(S)	————N,	6.4	474.2
30	(S)		6.3	478.2
31	(S)	——————————————————————————————————————	6.3	478.2
32	(S) ~		5.6	385.2
33	→ Br	-0	6.5	481.1
34	→ Br	-0-0	7.4	557.1
35	→ Br		7.1	531.1
36		<b>→</b>	6.6	511.1
37			6.8	541.1

			P		
			NH NH R1		
FOF	RMULA 19			Analy " = [M+T	FA-H}-
-		R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
	38	→ Br	<b>→</b> ○C	5.7	552.2
	39		(C)CI	6.9	515.0
	40	Br	(C) −C1	7.3	549.0
	41	Вг	<b>→</b>	7.1	529.1
	42	-Br		7.0	670.1*
	43		———F	6.6	499.1
	44	Br	-CN	6.6	506.1
	45	Br		6.8	522.1
-	46	Br		6.8	526.1
	47	-Gr		6.7	526.1
	48	⟨C)-Br		6.0	433.1
	49	NO,	<b>└</b>	6.6	448.2
	50			7.7	524.2
	51	NO <sub>2</sub>		7.4	498.2

		Non		
FORMULA 19	<u> </u>	RZ NA R1		
			Analy T+M] = "	585 FA-H}-
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
52	-NO <sub>2</sub>	<b>→</b>	6.6	478.2
53	NO <sub>2</sub>	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	6.7	508.2
54	NO <sub>2</sub>	<b>-</b> ♦-	5.8	519.2
55		— <b>(</b> )—а	7.2	482.1
56		—————————————————————————————————————	7.7	518.1
57			7.5	496:2
58		Br	7.3	528.1
59	NO <sub>2</sub>	<b>-</b> □	6.8	466.2
60	<b>→</b> ,	-CN	6.8	473.2
.61		<b>→</b>	7.1	489.2
62		NO <sub>2</sub>	7.1	493.1
63		NO.	7.0	493.2
64	-NO <sub>2</sub>		5.8	400.2
65	+		5.8	383.2

		P		
ORMULA 19	·	N R1		
-ORMULA 19			Analys * = [M+Tf	)es  -   A-H]-
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
66	<del>-</del>	-0-0	6.8	459.2
67	<del>- (</del>	-5	6.5	433.2
68	+	<b>-</b> ○~	5.9	413.2
69	<del></del>		6.2	443.3
70		-0	5.0	454.3
71	<del>- (</del>	<b>-</b>	6.3	417.2
72	<del>-                                    </del>	-Ci α	6.6	451.1
73	<del>-</del>		6.5	431.2
74	<del>-</del>	-Br	6.3	461.1
,75	<del></del>	(¯)-F	6.0	401.2
76	-	CN	5.8	408.2
77	-		6.2	424.2
78	+		5.0	428.2
79	-+	(C)NO,	6.0	428.2

FORMULA 19		NH NN R1		
			Analyses * = [M+TFA-H]-	
	R1	R2	17	[M+H]+
80	<del>-</del>	~	5.3	335.3

			$\bigcirc$		
٠			NH N R1		
FOI	RMULA 20			FP62-0 Anal	Ziontxia yses
_		R1	R2	'r (cr <del>ai</del> n)	[M+H]+
	1	(R)	<b>-</b> ♦	8.9	487.2
-	2	(R) ()	-00	6.3	461.3
	3	(R) ()	<b>−</b> \$\cdot\display	6.3	447.3
	4	,(R)		6.2	493.3
	5	(R)	NO,	6.7	482.2
	6	(R)		7.2	509.3
	7	(R)	-0-	7.7	473.4
	8	(R)	<b>→</b>	5.8	472.3
	9	(R)	) <sub>s</sub> U°	7.3	507.2
	10	(R)	(U)	6.6	459.3
	11	(R)	√S Br	6.6	487.2
	12	(R)	7,0	6.3	470.3

		N NN		
FORMULA 20		RZ N R1	LFPtb2-4	2fonLds
PORMOUS 20			Aria	lyses
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
13	(R)	John Co	7.2	538.2
14	(R)	T <sub>r</sub>	6.6	456.3
15 .	(R)		6.6	431.3
16	(R)	<b>→</b>	6.5	439.3
17		→ OF F	7.1	517.3
18			6.5	491.3
19		-000	5.4	477.3
20			6.4	523.3
21	÷	→ NG,	6.9	512.3
22			7.3	539.3
23	, C		7.8	503.4

	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			
FORMULA 20		R2 NAPR1	LFP162-C	2font.ids
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
24	$\stackrel{\checkmark}{\triangleright}$		6.0	502.3
25		)storia	7.4	537.3
26		$\Re$	6.8	489.3
27		√ <sub>S</sub> \ <sub>Br</sub>	<b>6.8</b>	517.2
28	÷		6.5	500.3
29	÷	G a	7.4	562.2
30	÷	T	6.7	486.4
<b>,</b> 31	÷		6.8	461.3

		NH		
FORMULA 20		N R1		
			Ana	lyses
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
32	o co	→ F F	6.7	469.3
33	\( \)-NO_2	-OF F	74	532.3
34		<b>→</b>	6.6	506.3
35		<b>−</b> \$	<b>6.6</b>	492.3
36			6.6	538.3
37	(	NO <sub>2</sub>	73	527 2
38	(-)-NO <sub>2</sub>		7.5	554.3
39	(	-0-	8.1	518.3
40	NO <sub>2</sub>		6.1	517.3
41		) S	8.1	552.2
42		T <sub>s</sub> C)	7.0	504.3
43		S Br	7.2	532.1

			NH NH R1		
FOR	MULA 20				iyses
		R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
	44	(-)-NO <sub>2</sub>	Jon N	74	515.3
	45	()-NO:	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	8.1	583.2
	46		T	6.8	501.3
-	47	(		6.9	476.3
	48		F	70	484.3
	49	————Вг		7.3	565.2
	50	→ Br		6.7	539.2
	51	-√_>-Br	-00	6.	7 525.2
	52	-√>-Br		6.	.7 571.2
-	53	Br	MO <sub>2</sub>	7	.1 560.1

		NH	<del></del>	
FORMULA 20		R2 N-PR1		
			Anar	
	R1	. R2	Tr (min)j	[M+H]+
54	<b>→</b> Br		7.6	587.2
55	₩		5.0	551.3
56	<b>←</b> Br		6.3	550.2
57	<b></b> ⟨}-Br	),s <sup>C</sup>	7.7	585.1
58	→——Br	T <sub>s</sub>	75	537 2
. 59	→ Br	Br	7.3	565 0
50	<b>-</b> ⊸Br		72	548.2
61	<b>←</b> ——Br	Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci Ci C	7.7	616.1
62	<del>-</del> √>Br		7.0	534.2
63	<b>−</b> √ Br		7.0	509.2
64	Вг	<b>-</b> √+	6.9	517.2

		NH	-	
FORMULA 20		R2 R1		
	R1	R2	Ana Tr (mm)	lyses [M+H]+
. 65	<del>-</del>	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	6.8	467 3
66	<del>-</del>		6,1	444.3
67	-	<b>→</b>	6.1	427.3
68	<del></del>	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	.6.1	473.4
69	. —		6.6	462.3
70	<del></del>		7.1	489 4
71	<del></del>		7.6	453.4
72	<del></del>	l - Ch-o	5.6	452.3
73	-	) S	7.2	487.3
74	-	S	6.5	439.3
75	-	S	6.5	467.2

FORMULA 20		NH NH R1		
	R1	80		lyses
	Kī	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
76	<del>-</del>		6.5	450.3
77	-		71	518.2
78	<del></del>		6.3	436.3
79	$\leftarrow$		6.5	411.3
80	<del>\\</del> .	F F	5.4	4193

			O N N R1		
		_	0 R2	Analy	<b></b>
FOF	RMULA 21	R1	R2	* = [M+	
-				Tr (min) !	[M+H]+
	•	-	-⊘	70	551.2
	2	-	-0-0	78	627.2
	3			7.5 -	501.2
_	4	o T	<b>→</b>	71	581 2
:	5	<b>→</b>	-0	71	611.2
	ô	~ <u>`</u>	—( <u>)</u> ( <u>)</u>	7.5	622.3
	7		→Ç)-Cı	74	585.2
	8	÷		7.7	619.1
	9	÷	()-ci	7.7	599.2
	10	-		7.4	629.1

	<del>,</del>		<del></del>	
		NH NH RI		
		0 R2	<b>1</b> -0	
FORMULA 2	R1	R2	* = (M+	YS#S
			Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
11			7 9	569 2
12			70	576 2
13			73	592.2
14	÷		72	596.2
15	÷		71	596.2
16	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	-^	6.5	503.3
17	(S)		73	551.2
18	(S)	-0-0	7.5	627.2
19	(S) ————————————————————————————————————		7.5	601.2
20	(s) ~	<b>-</b> ○<	7.0	581.2
21	(s) — (	-5	71	611.2

			·		
			NH N R1		
FORM	ULA 21		0 74	Analy	/565
		R1	R2	* = [M+	TFA-H)
				Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
22		(5)		75	622.3
23	,	(S)		74	585.2
24		(S)	—————————————————————————————————————	7.7	619 1
25	5	(S)—O(	-CI	7.6	599.2
21	6	(S)	→ Br	74	629.1
2	7	(S)	-0-	7	569 2
2	28	(S)————————————————————————————————————	<u></u> С <u>м</u>	6.9	576.2
	29	(S)		7.3	704.2*
	30	(S)		7.1	596.2
•	31	(S)		7.0	596.2
	32	(S)————————————————————————————————————		6.5	503.2
.	33	———Br	-0	8.1	599.1
	34	<b>————В</b> г		9.0	675.1

## PCT/US99/12760 -

		N N R1		
		0 × R2	Aashr	
FORMULA 2	1	R2	Analy: T+ <b>M</b> ; = *	FA-H)
	R1			[M+H]+
35	———Вr	<b>→</b>	8.7	649.1
36	Br	<b>→</b> •	8,1	629.1
37	<b>—</b> ⊕Br	0	8.0	659.1
38	(□)-Br		8.4	670.2
39	Br	<b>-</b> √-ci	8.6	633.1
40	<b>————Br</b>		90	667.0
41	-Br	(j-c	6.8	547.1
42		<b>————————————————————————————————————</b>	8.6	677.0
, 43			8.3	617.1
64	Br	-CN	8.2	524.1
45	→——Br	— N	8.4	540.1
46		(	8.4	544.1

			N N RI		
			C R2	Analy	
FORM	AULA 21	R1	R2	" = [M+T	FA-H)
<u> </u>					[M+H]+
4	17	-√_}-Br	(C)	8.3	544.1
4	48	→ Br	-^	7.5	551.1
-	49		◇	8.7	566.2
	sò	(C)-NO <sub>2</sub>	-0-0	9.7	642.2
	51	(		9.3	616.2
-	52	J-NO;	<b>─</b> ○•	8.6	596.2
	53		-0	8.7	- 626.2
	54	(		9.1	637.2
	55	(	———CI	9.2	600.1
	56	(	-Ci ci	9.6	634.1
	57	NO <sub>2</sub>	——————————————————————————————————————	9.5	614.1
	58			9.3	844.1

		NH N R1		
FORMULA :	21 R1	R2 R2	Ana) *= [M+	yses TFA-HI
			Trimen)	[]4+(]+
59			8.8	584.2
5C		(CN	8.7	591.2
61		(	9.0	607.2
<b>6:2</b>			8.9	611.1
63		——————————————————————————————————————	8.8	611.1
54			8.2	518.2
65		<b>→</b>	6.7	501.3
<b>5</b> €	<del>-</del>		7.5	577.2
67	<del></del>		7.2	551.3
68	<del></del>	<b>→</b>	6.8	531.3
59	-	-5	6.9	561.2
70	-		7.3	572.3

		, o NH		
		N N R1		
ř		0 R2		
ORMULA 2	1 R1	R2 :	Anat	TFA-HI
	R1			;M+H]+
71	<del>-</del>	{>-cı	70	535.2
72		~ a	73	569.1
73	-	(-)-a	73	549.2
74	-		71	579.1
75	<del></del>	<b></b> ⟨>-	6.8	519.2
76	<del>-</del>	СN	65	526.3
77	<del>-</del>	————N,	70	542.2
78	<del>-</del>	NO <sub>2</sub>	6.8	546.2
79	-		6.7	546.2
80	$\leftarrow$		6.2	453.3

	O N R1						
FO	RMULA Z	· · ·		Anai	ys6		
		R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+		
	1	(R)		6.6	505.3		
	2	(R)		6.3	579.3		
	3	(R)	-00	6.3	565.3		
1	4	(R)		63	6113		
	5	(R)	NO <sub>2</sub>	6.5	- 600.2		
	6	(R)		6.6	627.3		
	, 7	(R)	-0-	6.9			
	8	(R)		5.9	590.3		
	9	(R)	) <sub>s</sub> U <sup>a</sup>	6.9	625.2		
	10	(R)	T)	6.5	577.3		

			Y. J. N.	2 21	
FOF	RMULA Z		R2	An	alysis [M+H]+
	11	(R)	S B	6.6	(605 12)THEO
	12	(R)	o N	6.6	588.3
	13	(R)	G G G	7.0	656.2
-	14	IF.	The state of the s	5.4	5743
	15	(R)		6.5	549.3
<u> </u>	16	(R)	F	6.5	557.3
	•17		-OF F	6.5	635.3
	18	÷	-5	6.2	609.3
į	19		-5	6.2	595.3

FORMULA 2	<del>2</del>	c/RZ				
				alysis [M+H]+		
20	R1 O	#22	Tr (min)	641.3		
21		——————————————————————————————————————	64	630.2		
22		<b>~</b> ~~	6.5	6 <del>5</del> 7 3		
23			6.8	621 4		
24		Tr. o	59			
25	-	J <sub>s</sub> , a	6.7	<b>655.2</b>		
26		T <sub>s</sub> C	6.4	607.2		
27	-	_{s≻ <sub>B</sub>	6.4	635.2		
28	-	-Con	6.5	618.3		

			>		-R1	)	
FC	ORMULA 2	2		0 R2		Analy	SIS "M+H <sup>1</sup> +
	29	R1		R2 CI CI CI CI CI CI CI CI CI CI CI CI CI		5.7	686 2
	30				20	U 6.3 ?	504.3
	31	c Ć				64	579.3
	32	عرب عرب المعالم المعال		→ ÇF		6.3	587 2
	33	-NO <sub>2</sub>			+		650.2
	34	-NO;			Ì	7.0	6242
	, 35			-5		7.0	610.2
	36	NO.	2			7.0	656.3
	-					7.0	645.1

O N N R1					
FORMULA		0 R	<u> </u>		
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	M+H)+	
38	(-)-NO:		73	672.3	
39			76	636.3	
40		— Dro	7.8	635.2	
41	(	→ S → C	75?	670.2 ?	
42	NO <sub>2</sub>	5	7.3 ?	672.27	
43		_{s}_=	7.3	650.1	
44		0.N	7.3	633.2	
45		Ci	7.6	701.2	
46			7.2	594.3	
47	NO <sub>2</sub>	←ÇF F	7.2	602.2	

O N R1						
FORMULA 2	2		An	alysis		
	R*	R2	Tr (mm)	[W+H]+		
48	<b>-</b> ──Br		70	(683 14)THEO		
49	<b>₽</b>		67	557 2		
50		-0-	6.7	643.1		
51			6.7	689.2		
52	→ Br		70?	6781?		
53	-Br		70	705.2		
54	<b>-</b> ⊸Br		7.2	699.3		
55	Br	The state of the s	7.3	668.1		
56	→ Br	J <sub>S</sub> U <sup>C</sup>	9.5	703.0		
57	-√⊃-Br	T <sub>s</sub> D	8.6	655.0		

O NH NN R1						
FORMULA	22			ilysis		
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+		
58	<b></b> □ Br	s\_Br	8.7	<b>583</b> 0		
59	<b>→</b> Br	Jon Con	9.0	666 1		
60	<b>——В</b> г	CI	9.8	734.0		
£1	Вг	# ½ ×	90	652 <sup>-</sup>		
62	-Br	~	8.5	627.1		
63	→ Br	-√F F	8.5	635.:		
64	-	OF F	7.3	585.2		
,65	-	-\$	6.7	5592		
66	-		6.7	545.2		
67	-	~~~~	6.7	591.3		

	O N H N R1						
FOF	MULA 22	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	c ~ R2	Anary	35		
		R1	R2	Tr (min)	M+H]+		
 · ·	68	<del>-</del>	CI NO <sub>2</sub>	70	580.2		
<u> </u>	69	-		7.6	607 3		
	70	-		8.0	571.3		
	71	<del></del>		6.1	579 3		
	72	<del>-</del>	S CI	7.6	605.2		
	73	-	T <sub>S</sub>	7.1	557 2		
	74	-	S &	7.0	585.1		
	75	-	ON	7.1	568.2		
	76	-	ON CO	7.6	536.2		

FORMULA 22						
FORMUCA	<u> </u>		. An	alys5		
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+		
77	+	ZI	68	554 2		
78	<del></del>	~	7.1	529.3		
79	-		6.9	537 2		

			HN O		
l			R1		
			HE HIN H HIN		
	FC	ORMULA 23		Anah	rs45
	<u>-</u>	R1		. Tr	[M+H]+
	1	0.	·	5 6	44B 3
	2	0 🔷		5.8	482.2
-	3	c. ()	·	59	482.2
	4	MeO O		5.7	478.3
	5	CF		5.2	516 2
	5			6.5	5G4 3
	7	F .		5.7	484.3
	8	CF,0		6.3	532.2
	9	CI		6.2	530.2
	10	→ S.O.	·	5.6	506.3
	11	(s) - ·		5.5	454.2

	ORMULA 23	HILHN N HN		
<del> </del>	On the Control of the		Ana	ilysis
<del> </del>	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
12	c .		50	386 3

R3 R1 HEHN N P2						
ORMULA ?	24	***************************************			lyses	
	Rt	R2	R3	Tr	[M+H]+	
1	(S) O	0.	s - ·	5.6	403.1	
2	(S) 0°.	Ċ.	c ·	49	335 2	
3	(5),0		(S)	5.3	403 2	
4	(5)	0.	c	4.8	335.3	
5	(R) NH	MeO .	§·	5.1	442.2	
. 6	(R)	MeO ~	c ·	47	374.2	
7	(R.S) N	OMe	s) -	5.	2 442.2	
8	(RS)	OMe .	c ·	4	.7 374.2	
9	(R.S) NH	<b>→-</b> ·	(s)-		.5 392	
10	(R.S)	<b>→-·</b>	c ·		1.3 324.	

R3 R1 H.HN N N R2						
FORMULA	<u> </u>		T .	'Ar.	elysis .	
	R1	R2	R3	Tr	+{H+M;	
11	(S) \( \bigcap_N \\ \bigcap_N \		\s\ - ·	48	455 2	
12	(S) (N)		c	45	387 2	
13	(S) (S) .	0.	(s)	53	373.2	
14	(s) () · ·	0.	c	47	305.2	

			HN		
	omenii A. 7		R1-N N N		
۲	PMULA 2			Ала	lysis
$\vdash$		R1		Tr	[M+H]+
	1			51	436.4
	2	CTTC:	·	65	520 3
	3			6.0	486 4
<u> </u>	4			5.0	436.4
	5			5.3	436,4
<u> </u>	ô	HZ.	<u> </u>	64	474.4
	7	W=O NH	,	54	532.4
	8			6.5	488.4

		0		
	•	HNO		
		R1-N N		
FORMULA	26	H HW-		
			Anal	/508
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
1			6.1	435.3
2	OH		5:9	451.3
3	HO ()		5.8	451.3
. 4			6.2	453.3
5	MeO		6.2	465.3
6	MEO CO		6.1	<b>465 3</b> :
7	ONE		; 6 <i>2</i>	465 3
8	MO,		6.2	480.4
9	0,1		6.2	480.4
10	a T	·	6.7	503.3
11	MeO NO2	,	5.4	510.4
12	Br		6.5	513.3
13	s ·		6.0	441.3

					<del></del>
			HN O		-
FO	RMULA 2			Ana	lysis
-		R1		Tr	[M+H]+
<u> </u>	14	MeO OMe		6.1	525 4
-	15	P.C		70	541.4
	16	5		6.1	453 4
	17	~~~		6.5	479 4
	18	F F		66	503 4
<u> </u>	19		·	6.9	511.4
	20	9: 		5 4	513.3
	21	, ACC		5.8	478.4
	22	ちの		6.1	519.3
	23	Y.,C)		5.	536.5
	24	MeO .		6.	2 483.4

FORMULA		R1. N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
			Ana	ilysis
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
25	X		70	491 4
26	Br C	·	6.5	513.3
27	ÇME O		6.9	557.4

			NH R1 N	<del></del>	
FC	RMULA :		R1. N N R2	Anai	lvers
		R1	R2	Tr	-[H+M]
	1	N Ci	(R)	64	478.3
	2		(R)	56	444.3
	3		(R)	4.8	394.3
	4		(R)	4.9	394.3
1	5 .		(5)	4.8	394.3
!	6	₩ cı	(S)	6.4	478.3
	-		(S)	56	444.3
	8		(5)	4.7	394.3
	9		(S)	4.9	394.3
	• 10	Q*	(R.S)	4.9	424.3
	11	CTa	(R,S)	6.6	508.3
	12	CI)	(R.S)	5.7	474.3

			· ·	
FORMULA:	27	R1. N N N R2		
				lysis
1	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
13		(R,S)	4.9	424.3
14		(R.S) !	5.0	424.3
15		(R) OM	49	424.3
<sup>-</sup> 16	C C	(R) OM	6.5	508.3
17		(R) OME	5.6	474.3
-8	\-\(\)	(R) OMe	49	424 3
19		(R) OME	5.0	424.3
20	<b>\$\tag{\tau}</b>	(S) OMe	4.9	424.3
21	CTTCI	(S) OMe	6.5	508.3
22		(S) OMe	5.6	474.3
23	5	(S) OMe	4.9	424.3
24	0	(S) OM	5.0	424.3

		$\sim$	<del></del>	
		NH		
		R1. N N R2		
FORMULA	28		Ana	lysis
	· R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
1	F WeO	(S)	6.1	441.2
2	Br C	(S)	6.4	471.1
3	~~	(S)	5.8	359.3
4	~~	(5)	6.1	373.3
. 5	,s	(5)	5.8	391.2
6	*~	. (5)	6.2	387.3
7		(S) !!	7;	437 5
. 8		(S)	6.3	399.3
9	***	(5)	6.8	449.3
10		(S)	6.4	387.3
. 11	F MacO	(R.S)	6.1	471.2
12	Br	(R,S)	6.5	501.1
13	~~	(R.S)	5.8	389.3
14	~~	(R.S)	6.1	403.3

FORMULA	20	R1-N N R2	<u>-</u>	
PORMULA			Ana	lyse
15	, S	CMb (R,S)	Tr 5.8	(M+H)+ 421.2
16	*	(R.S)	6.2	417 3
17	O~~	(R.S) !	70	467 2
18	8	(R.S)	6.3	429.3
19	***	(R.S)	6.9	479 3
20	~~~	OMe (R.S) įį	6.4	417.3
21	Maco Name of the second	(R) OMe	6.0	471.2
22	Br	(R) OMe	6.4	501.1
, 23	~~	(R) OME	6.0	403.3
24	<b>*</b> ~	(R) COME	6.1	417.3
25	0,0	(R) OMe	6.9	467.1
25	0	(R) OME	6.3	429.3

FORMULA 2		R1. N N R2		
			Anal	
	R1	R2	Tr	(M+H)-
27	***	(R) OME	6.8	479 3
28	~~~	(R) OMe	6.4	417 3
29	MeO MeO	(S) OME	6.0	471 2
30	Br	(5) OME	6.4	501 :
31	~~	(S) OM	5.8	389.3
32	*	(S) C.Me	6 2	417 3
33	~~~~	(S) OMe	6.9	457 1
34	C^	(S) OMe	6.3	429.3
35	XC .	(S) OMe	6.8	479.3
, 36	~~~	(S) OMe	6.4	417.3

FORMULA 29				
	i		Ana	
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
1			5.9	393.3
2	о <del>.</del> С		57	409.3
<b>,</b> 3	но	·	5.6	409 3
4	100		5.1	411.3
5	MeC	·	6.0	423.3
5	OMe		5.1	423.3
7	0,1		5.1	438.3
В	CI CI	·	6.6	461.2
. 9	MEO NO2		6.2	468.3
, 10	Br C		6.4	471.2
11	S S		5.9	299.3
12	MeO CMe		5.9	483.4
13			6.3	471.2

FORMULA		R1-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N		
1			Ana	yses
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
1.4	F, C		6.7	477 3
15	~~		6.5	494 4
16	F NeO		5.1	441 3
17	, ×		6.3	3873
18	C**		6.4	437 3
19	0		64	399 4
20	>~~		59	! _ 445.1 !
21	~~~		6.5	387 4

			HN O		
FCR	MULA 3C			Anah	7513
-		R1			M+Hj+
	1			5.4	458 2
	2	· N		5.7	460.2
	3	· -N O NH,		5.3	499.3
	•	HO~N		6.1	522.3
:	5	. HN ~		63	531.3
	6 :	· N_N	_	6.4	533.3
	7			5.6	543.3
	8	CO		5.1	547.3
	9	· N_N-{}-F		6.5	551.3
	10	N N		6.1	563.3
	11	· - N N-C		6.9	567.2

			HN O		
ORMUL	A 30				slyses
	+-	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
12				72	568.2
13		· - N N - C - N O		5.5	578 2
14				5.1	564.3
15		· N_N		6.8	567.2
16	1	· - N N - N		! !	534 3
17			_	7.0	546.3
18	3	~°~~~		6.	578.3
1!	9			5.	1 591.3
2	20	-N F F		7	.1 601.3

		R1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
FORMULA:	30		Anal	y315
	. R1		Tr	M+H}+
21	- N N NH		62	602 3
22	· N N C		6.9	567.2
23	- + N_N-(-)-OH		5.2	549.2
24	HN		6.7	528.2
25	N_N-	<u> </u>	7.1	561.3
. 26			70	568.2
27			6.5	591 3
28			6.0	588.2
29	O=S-NH		5.7	571.2

			R1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
FORMU	JLA 30			Ana	lysis
		R1		Tr	[M+H]+
30		N N O		57	551.2
31				69	653.3
32	2			74	6123
3	3	· - N_No'		5.0	563.3
3	34	- N N-	_	6.0	623 3
:	35	, N~N		5.2	549.3
	36	N N N		44	558.3
	37	· - N N-		6.1	5 551.3

FORMULA:	31	HN O		
				lysis
- 1	R1 NM NH 1		Tr 4.7	[M+H]+ 473.3
2.	HN-		66	484 3
3	HN-		6.3	492.3
4	HN O		6.2	508.3
5	HN O		6.5	522.3
6	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		61	552.3
7	HN		4.8	482.3
,5	· -HN		6.0	568.2
9	HW D'NO.		6.4	537.2
10	NH.		6.5	472.3

		HIN N		
ORMULA 3			Anan	/3/5
	R1		-,	M+H +
11	N		47	479.3
12	HN N		48	493.3
13	HN		48	515.3
14	O NH.		59	543.3
15	HN O		50	553.2
16	HN	-	56	538.2
17	ни Сон		5.5	510,3
18	HRN N		4.9	514,3
19	×NH		6.1	444.3
20	NH CI		5.8	610.3

FORMULA	31	R1 N N		
				Hysis
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
21	~ <del>Z</del>		70	554.3
22	- HN - N		4.9	479.3
23	CI HN	·	6.5	512.2
24	HN HN		72	582.3
25	HN		6.6	506.3
26	, HN _ N		4.8	485.3
27	HN C		6.7	526.2
28	- F		6.4	510.3
29	, NH.,		6.4	510.3

		HN N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
FORMULA:	31	<u> </u>	Anary	75.05 ·
	R1		Tr	<b>M+H</b> ]+
30	HN-	·	ē 7	526.2
31	HIN Br		€.8	570.2
32	HIN		6.7	546.2
33	HN F		6.8	546.2
34	N= NH		48	479.3
35	-cNH		5.3	508.3
36	HN G		5.4	512.2
37	HN		6.3	496.3
. 38	HPN F		6.2	496.3

FORMULA		R1 HN N		
			An	Hysis
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
39	HN		6.3	496 3
40	-N_NNH - ·		4.5	528 3

			₹1. <sub>N</sub> ′	N HN					
FORML	JLA 32				·	nary			
	<del></del>	R1			Tr	-+1	M-H	7	
1		Ccı			5	•	498.	2	
2	2	CI			6	.6	498	1.2	
	3	ci 💙			-	5.6	49	8.2	
	•	€ Sr			\ 	64	5	421	i
	5	Br		-		6.6		342.1	
	6	Br				6.7	·	542.1	-
	7	Q'				6.:	3	482.2	
+	В	F. F				6	.3	500.2	<u></u>
	9	F CCF				6	5.4	500.2	2
	10	C,NO2		·			6.3	509.	2

FORMULA	32	R1-N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		:
	·			17313
	R1	<u> </u>	17	[M+H]+ .
11	NO,	,	64	509 2
12	0,10	·	54	509.2
13	CKF FF		6.5	532.2
: :4	FF		6.8	532.2
15	F		6.8	532.2
16	MeO COMe		6.3	524.2
17	OME	·	6.2	494.2
18	NeO C		6.1	494.2
19			6.9	566.1

		R1 N N N		
FORMULA	32		Ans	llysis
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
20	F NO,		6.4	527 2

			R1. N H HN		
F	ORMULA 3	13	H 7 HN 2	Analy T:	/845 [M+H]+
H		R1			
	•	a a		6.4	456 1
	2	C Br		6.2	500 :
	3	g g	·	6.4	500.1
	4	Br		6.4	500.1
1	5			6.1	440.1
	6	F		6.2	458.1
	7	O NO2		6.1	467.1
	8	O,N		6.2	457.1
	9	FF		6.2	490.1
	10	5		6.6	490.1
	11	MeO COMe		6.1	482.2

FORMULA	33	R1. N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
			Ana	lysis
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
12	OMe		6.0	452.2
13	VeO C		5 9	452.2
14	Ci F	·	6.7	524 1
15	F NO;		6.2	485.1

			NH. R1 HLHIN N HN		
FO	PMULA 3	<u> </u>	HN.		
_		R1		Anah Tr	M+H]+
		0.		39	348 3
	2	<u> </u>		4.0	382.2
	3	c.C		4.3	382.2
	4	MeO .		41	378.2
	5	CF <sub>1</sub>		45	416.2
	5	>0.		50	404 3
h	7	F		40	384.2
	8	CF,O		4.7	432.2
	9	G.		4.5	430.2
	10	750		3.9	406.2
	11	Q		3.8	354.2

FORMULA	34	R1 HI.HN N H HN		
10			An	alysis
}	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
12	c ·		32	286 3

FORMULA	35	NH,		,
			An;	llys:s
<u> </u>	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
1			37	358 2
2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3.9	360.2
3	H <sub>2</sub> N — •		3.5	399.2
4	HONN		4,4	422.2
5	HN HN		4.7	431 2
6	· - n \_ n - \_	-	4.7	433.2
7	· - n - n - 0		5.0	443.2
. 8	. , , , ,		3.8	447.3
9	· N_H		4.8	451.2
10	·		4.6	463.2

			9 (		
FORM	ULA 35		R1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Anah	/3:3
	_ <del></del>	R1		Tr	M-H)+
. 11		·- N_N-\_		5.2	467 2
12	2			5.4	468 2
1;	3	· - N N-\(\)		4.9	478.2
1	4	, , , ,		46	464.2
	15	· - N N-()-c:	·	,5.2	467.2
	16	· N N-N-N		3.5	434.2
	17			5.3	446.2
	18 .	~°LM~C		5.0	478.2
	19		,	3.8	491.2
	20	N _ F _ F		5.5	501.2

FORMULA 3		R1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
CRINOL			Analy	188
	R:		Tr	M+H)+
21			4.6	502.3
22	· - N N- CI		5.1	467.2
23	• — и — ф-он		3.8	449.2
24	HN		5.0	428.2
25	· - N N-		5.4	461.2
26	, C		5.4	468.2
27		·	5.C	491.2
28			4.5	488.2
29	O=S-		4.0	471.2

			R1 H HN		
FCRMU	JLA 35				ilysis
		R1		Tr	[M+H]+
30		, N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		41	451 2
31	1			5.2	553 3
3	2		·	5.6	512.2
3	33	· - N_N-()-o'		4.5	463.3
	34	- NON &		4.5	523.3
	35	'N-N-		3.	8 449.3
	36			3	.1 458.3
	37	· - N N		4	451.2

FORMULA 3	36	R1 NH.		
	R1		T:	[M+H]+
1	, , _ , ,		3.2	373.3
2	· N-		48	384.3
3	N	,	4.7	392.2
4	·		4.5	408.2
5	· , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		4.8	422.2
6	, O-O-O-		4.5	452.2
7	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		3.3	382.2
8.	N O		4.4	468.2
9	, ~ () ~ ()		4.7	437.2

	-	RI N HN			
FORMULA 3			Tr	[M+H]+	
	R1			100.111	7
10	<b>~</b> ".		4.8	372.3	
11	N	·	3.2	379.2	
12	C"~"		33	393.	-
13	N N O		3.3	415	.2
14	O N N		4.4	44	3.3
15	· HN N O		4	45	3.2
16	5~NH.		5.	.0 4	38.2
17	-100		3	1.9	10.2
18	N-N	·		3.6	414.3
19	×N			4.3	344.3

		R1 N N N		
FORMULA:	36			
	R1		Tr	M+Hj+
20			4.5	5102
21			5.3	454 2
22			3.4	379.2
23	N CI		48	412 1
24	-N		5.5	482.3
25	i		5.0	406.2
26	, m_n		3.3	385.2
27	N CI		5.0	426.2

<u></u>		F	NPI.			
FOR	MULA 3	3	" HN-/		7	$\dashv$
		R1		Tr	DM-	H)+
	28	N F F	·	4.7	41	0.2
	29	-N .		48	4	10 2
	30	, a		5.0		26.2
	31	N———Br		: 5	•	470.2
	32	H FF		1	.*	446.2
	33	N F		: : : :	5.*	446.2
	34	N= N			3.3	379.2
	35	-0-N			4.5	408.2
	36	N G			4.8	412.1

FORMULA	36	R1 N N N		
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
37	N.O.F		4.6	396.2
38	N P		4.5	396 2
39	N OF		4.5	396.2
40	-n_nn+ ·	•	3.1	428.3

				R1	N H HN					
FC	RMULA 3	37				1	Ana	lysis	_	
-			R1			-	îr	[M-1	1)+	
	1	N.					4.4	380	1.5	
	2	1	X				45	38	83	
	3		习				4.2	38	8.3	
1	. 4		₩ N				44	4	22.3	
1	5	-0					44		32.3	
	6	H	D N H -			ļ	4.2		104.3	
	7	Ċ			<u> </u>		4.	7	4183	
	8						4	.9	430.5	
	9		CT CT				-	1.6	416.4	
	10	,	HO TH					3.9	418.	3
	11		Br N H					4.8	480.	2

FORMULA 37							
		An:	Blysis				
	R1	Tr	[M+H]+				
12		45	416.4				
:3	○S→	. 48	419 3				
14	CI\$	4.8	419.3				
15	(X)-	47	389.3				

		NH <sub>1</sub>		
		RI N H HN		
FORMULA	38		Anah	rses
	R1			[M+H]+
1	0	·	5.1	431 2
2	MeO OMe		4.4	453 4
3			4.6	377 4
4	но	·	4.5	399 3
5	· F F		4.5	399.3
5			3.9	339.3
7			4.1	350 4
8	O'S~	· ·	4.5	395.3
3	Ö		4.8	399.3
10	02		4.7	400.3
11	(C)		4.5	400.3
12			4.4	400.3
13		·	4.2	400.3

FORMULA	38	RI NH HN		
				ilysis
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
14	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		4.3	441.3
15	\$\$\frac{0}{5}\$\$.		43	4413
16	is.		4.2	369 3
17	N S	. ,	3.9	397.3
18	N.		3.8	350.3

			NH,		
FC	ORMULA 3	9		Ana	lysis
-	-	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
	1	CCG		. 45	397 3
	2	0(		47	357 3
	3	ci		4.7	397.3
	4	Br		4.6	441.2
	£ .	Br		4.8	4412
	6	Br Č		4.8	441.2
	7	C,		4.3	381.3
	8	· C		4.4	381.3
	9			4.4	381.3
	10	C,	·	4.3	408.3

		R1 N N N	<del></del>	
FORMULA	39			
				ù:sa
	R1		Tr	-{H+M;
11	NO,		4.4	408.3
12	o.n.c		45	4083
. 13	. Che to the total of the tota		4.7	431.3
14	<b>~</b> <b>~</b> <b>~ F</b>		4.9	431.3
15	F F F		5.0	431.3
16	OMe		4.4	393.3
17			4,4	393.4
18	MEO .		4.4	393.3
19			4.3	363.4
20			3.7	406.3

			NH,		
	ORMULA 4		R1. N N N		
۴	i			Ana	ysis
H	<del></del>	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
	1	(N)		36	336.4
	2	₩ ci		4.9	420.3
	3	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		45	386.4
-	4	O ·		3.5	336.4
	5			3.5	336.4
	5	MeO N N H		4.9	432.3

		····		
500,441 A		R1-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N-N		
FORMULA	<u> </u>		Ana	Y36
	R1			-(H-M;
1	0			3353
2	OH		4.3	351.3
.3	HO ()		42	35.3
4			4.6	353.3
5	Marc		4.6	365.3
5	MeO C	•	4.6	365.3
7	OM:	•	4.6	365.3
8	<b>NO</b> 27	-	4.5	380.3
9	O,NCO		4.6	380.3
. 10	c C		5.1	403.2
11	MeO NO.		4.7	410.3
12	B.CO		4.9	413.2
13	5		4.3	341.3

		NHL		
constit & A		R1.N N N		
FORMULA			Arah	/3/5
	R1		Te	M+H]+
14	MeO OMe		4.6	425.3
15	2,0		54	441.3
16	5		4.5	353.3
17	F +	·	49	403.3
18			5.3	411.3
. 19	Br		4.7	415.2
20	り、い		5.2	419.3
. 21	To.O		3.9	436.4
22	F MeO		4.5	383.3
. 23	>0		5.4	391.4
24	Br		4.9	413.2

	41	R1. N HN		
FORMULA			Ana	llysis
	R1	•	Tr	[M+H]+
25	OME	·	5.4	457.4

		F	NAT.		
FOF	RMULA 4	2		Ang	y <b>3.13</b>
		R1		Tr	[M+H]+
	1	Ca		47	398.1
	2	<b>)</b> -0		49	398.1
	3	cr.C		4.9	398.1
	4	CZ <sub>Br</sub>		4.7	442.1
	5	Br		5.0	442.1
	6	Br ~		5.0	442.1
	7	<b>→</b> F		4.7	382.2
	. 8	,CC,	·	4.6	400.2
	9	FUF		4.1	400.2
	10	CI <sub>NO2</sub>		4.	7 409.2

	R1. N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N						
FO	RMULA 4			Anatys Tr [li	15 A+H}+		
		R1		- IT   :B	10110		
	11	NO <sub>2</sub>		48	109 2		
	12	0,1	·	50	409 2		
	13	Ç, F F		4.8	432.2		
	14	FFF		5.2	432.2		
	15	F <sub>F</sub>	_	5.3	432.2		
<u> </u>	16	MeO OMe		4.7	424.2		
	• .17	OMe		4.6	394.2		
	18	Meo		4.5	394.2		
	19	CI FFF		5.2	466.1		

		R1. N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		
FORMULA	42		An	alysis
	R1		! Tr	[M+H]+
20	F NO <sub>2</sub>		49	427.2

R3 N N R2				
FORMULA			Ana	<b>Y3</b> (\$
	R3	R2	Ir	[M+H]+
	4,4~	(R)	5.5	374.2
· 2	ifν,∕	(R)	5.4	360.2
3	H²ν~~	(R)	5.4	388.2
4	H²N~~~	(R)	5.5	416.3
5	H91^	(R)	5.4	374.2
5	H-N-	(R)	6.1	422.2
7	H <sub>2</sub> N×	(R)	5.5	368.2
8	нум	(R)	5.5	402.2
9	H <sub>2</sub> N	(R)	5.5	436.2
10	<b>н,</b> м-()	(R) (T)	5.7	436.2
11	<b>н</b> ,м~~	(R.S) -		
12	H <sub>2</sub> N~	(R,S) -	5.3	340.3
13	<b>н,и~~</b>	(R,S) -	5.4	368.3

		R3 N N R2		
FCRMULA 4	3		Ana	ysis
	R3	R2	Ţr	[M+H]+
14	н,и~~~	(R.S) -	5.4	396.3
15	HW^	(R.S) -	5.3	354.3
15	H,N-	(R.S)	60	402.2
17	н,м×	(R.S) -	5.5	368.3
18	H²N~~~	(R.S)	5.4	382.3
19	H <sub>2</sub> N	(R.S) -	55	416.3
20	H,N-(	(R.S)		416.3

		R1 N N R2		
FORMULA		1	Analy	
		!	* = [M+T	FA-H}-
	R1	R2	Tr   1	M+H]+
1	Ci	(R)	60	485.3
2		(R)	62	485 3
3	ci C	(R)	6.2	485.3
4	₩ Br	(R)	6.1	529.2
5	Br Br	(R)	6.2	529.2
6	g <sub>r</sub> C	(R)	6.3	529.2
7		(R)	5.9	469.3
·······································	F	(R)	5.9	469.3
9		R	5.9	469.3
10	₩O <sub>2</sub>	(R)	5.8	496.3

			NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH NH N			
FOF	ORMULA 44					
				*= [M-	TFA	H}_
		R1	R2	Tr	[M+	
	11	NO <sub>2</sub>	(R)	5.9	49	63
-   	12	O <sub>2</sub> N	(R)	6.0	4	96 3
	13	FF FF	(R)	6.2	5	19 3
	14	F F	(R)	5.4		519 3
	15	F	(R) -	6.4	_	519.3
1	16	OME	(R)	5.	9	481.3
	17	OMe	(R)	5	9	481.3
	18	MeO	(R)	5	i.9	481.3
	19	O .	(R)		5.8 .	451.3

	R1 N N R2				
FORMULA 4			Anan	3.5	
	!		* = [M+T		
	R1 i	R2	Tr	M+H)+	
20	N N	(R)	4.9	494,4	
21	c: G	(R)	65	5192	
22	MeO		5.7	541.3	
23		(R)	6.0	465.3	
24	но~	(R)	54	467 3	
25	F. C. F	(F)	5.9	4873	
- 26	◯ <sub>a</sub>	(5)	6.0	485.3	
.27	Ç	(5)	6.1	485.3	
28	cr	(8)	6.2	485.3	
29	C Br	(5)	6.0	529.2	

FORMULA 4		NH NH N N N N R2	•	
- UKMOON			Anar	y3r3
			* = [M+T	
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
30	Br	(S)	6.2	529.2
31	Br	(5)	6.2	529 2
32	₩,	(5)	5.8	469.3
33	<u> </u>	(S) (S)	5.9	469 3
34		(5)	59	469 3
35	NO <sub>2</sub>	(5)	5.8	496.3
36.	NO <sub>2</sub>	(5)	5.9	496.3
37	0,100	(5)	5.9	496.3
38	€ F F F	(5)	6.2	519.3

		R1 H HN R2		
FORMULA	44		A-34	325
<u></u>			*= [M+T	FA-H}-
<del></del>	R1	R2	Tr	M+H]+
39	F F	(s) 0	6.4	519.3
40	F	(S) (S)	6.4	5193
41	OMe	(S) ()	5.9	481.3
42	OMe	(5)	58	4813
43	MeO -	(2)	5.8	481.3
44	0	(S)	58	563.3*
45	10°	(5)	4.8	494.4
46	CICCI	(5)	6.4	519.2
47	MeO OMe	, O	5.7	541.3

		R1 N N R2		
FORMULA 4				ys:s
			" = [M+	TFA-HI- [M+H]+
	R1	R2		[Bistile
48		(5)	60	465.3
49	но	(5)	54	467 3
50	<sub>F</sub> .C., <sub>F</sub>	(5)	6.0	457.3

			RI N N		
FO	RMULA	45			
!		R1 i		Ariar Tr	M+H)+
	•			5.9	488 4
	2			6.1	488.4
	3			5.9	488.4
	4	<b>₹</b>		6.0	502.4
	5	₩ H		6.0	502.4
	6	° C		6.0	532.4
	7	HO		5.7	504.4
1	8	o Chi		6.3	518.4
	9	CT,		5.4	530.4
	10	CT <sub>B</sub>		6.	2 516.4
	11	HO TIN		5.	5 518.4

FORM	N A 45	RI N HN		
-		1		N200
<del> </del>	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
12	Br N H		6.4	580.3
13		·	6.1	516.4
14	S-	·	6.4	519.3
15	S		5.4	519.3
. 16			6.3	489.4

				R1	N HN N				
FC	RMULA	46		_			Anary	315	
-	<del>i</del>		R1				r [	M+H]+	
	.1	C	<b>₹</b>			6	.7	531.3	
-	2	Me				٩	5.9	553 4	
-	3					'	8.3	477 4	
	4	н					6.2	499.3	
	5		F F				6.2	499.4	
ŀ	5		Co			!	56	439.3	
	7						5.7	450.4	
	8		<b>S</b>		·	j	6.2	495.3	
	9						6.4	499.4	
	• 10	1	07				6.4	500.4	
	11		QQ				6.2	500.4	
	12		W				5.9	500.4	
	13		0				5.7	500.4	ı

FORMUL		R1 HN HN		
FUNMOU				ysis
<del></del>	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
14			5.9	541 3
15	0° s 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0° 0°		5.9	541.3
16	S		5.9	469.3
17	₩ s		5.5	497.4
18	Nº Nº		5.3	450.4

FORMULA	47	RI N HN		
i I			Anal	
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
1	C <sub>a</sub>		5.2	497.3
2			63	497.3
3			6.4	497.3
4	S Br.		6.2	541.2
5	<b>→</b>	·	54	541.2
6	a		6.5	541.2
7	○ F		6.0	481.3
. 8			6.1	481.3
9			6.1	481.3
10	CC <sub>NO2</sub>		6.0	508.3

		·	PN Q		
		R			
FO	RMULA 47				
<u>.                                 </u>		R1		Anai	[M+H]+
	11	NO <sub>2</sub>		6.1 , .	508.3
<u> </u>	12	0.N		51	508.3
	13	C F F F		6.4	531.3
	14	FFF		6.6	531.3
	15	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		5.6	531.3
	16	Coste		61	493.4
	17	CRA		6.0	493.4
	18	Meo		6.0	493.4
	19	0		6.1	0 463.4

FORMULA	47	R1 HN N	-	
			An:	alysis
	R1		Tr	[M+H]+
20	· N		5.0	506.4

			NH N R2		
FC	RMULA 4		·	Ana	ys4
-		R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
	•	CI CI	(R.S)	6.9	519.2
	2	MacO OMe	(RS) OME	6.5	541.3
	3		(R.S)	6.7	465.3
	4	но С	(R.S)	6.3	467 3
	5	F.C.F	(R.S) OM	6.6	487.2
	6	CI CI	(R.S)	7.0	567.0
1	7	MeO OMe	(R.S)	6.7	589.1
	8		(R.S)	6.9	513.2
	9	но СУ	(R.S)	6.5	515.1
	10	-CCF	(R.S)	6.8	535.1
	11	Cr Cr	(R.S)	7.2	534.1

FORMULA	48	R1 N N R2		
	R1		Ana Tr i	
12	MeO OMe	(R,S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.8	јМ+Н]+ 556.2
13		(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	68	480.1
14	но	(R.S)	5.8	482.1
15	F. F	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.7	502.1
16	CI CI	(R.S)	6.3	560.1
17	MeO 1	(R.S)	55	582.2
18		(R.S)	5.8	506.3
19	HO ()	(R.S)	5.1	508.2
20	₽₩¥	(R.S)	5.7	528.2
21	cr Ca	(R) (	6.5	489.1
22	MeO OMe	(R) (	5.7	511.2

	·	R1 N N R2		
FORMULA	48			Llysus
	R1	R2	Tr	MeHip
23		(R) (T)	6.1	435.2
24	но	(R)	54	437.2
25	F	(R) ()	60	457.2

		R1 NH HN		
FORMULA	49			
		R1	Anaty (min)	
		NI O	(STREET)	[M+H]+
1		C	6.6	455.2
2		>-σ	<b>6</b> 5	455 <u>2</u>
3		a	6.6	455.2
4		Br	6.6	499.2
5		Br	67	499.2
6		Br	67	499.2
7		€ F	6.5	439.2
8			6.5	439.2
9			6.5	439.2
10		NO.	6.5	466.2

R1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N						
FORMULA			Analys			
11	·	R1	(mm) 6.5	466.2		
12		O,N	6.5	466.2		
13	·	CY F F	- 6.7	489.2		
-4		F F	6.7	489.2		
15		F	6.8	489.2		
16		OMe	5.5	451.3		
17		OMe	6.5	451.3		
18		Med	6.5	451.3		
19			6.5	421.3		

FORMULA	 NH NH		
		Anat	ys:5
-	R1	(min)	[M+H]+
20	N	58	464 3

	•.	R1 N R2		
ORMULA S	50		Ana	rysis
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
1	→ اُ اُس	(R)	6.3	474.3
2	→° → × →	(R)	6.3	460.3
3	المراجعة الم	(R)	6.3	488.3
4	>-° + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	(R)	6.4	516.3
5	O N	(R)	5.3	474 3
5		(R)	6.5	5 522.3
7	Z-O-Z-N-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-	(R)	6.	5 488.3
. 8	→° L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	(R)	6	.4 502
9	> L	(R)	6	5.5 536.
10		(R)		536.

		R1 NH R2		
FORMULA !	50		Anat	y35
	R1	R2	Tr	M+H]+
11	>. L	(Ŕ.S)	6.2	454.3
12	>° L	(R S;	62	440.3
13	>° L	(R.S) —	63	468.3
14	>, 1, ~~~	(R.S)	5.4	496.3
:5	>0	(R S.	52	454 3
16		(R.S)	6.5	502.3
17	>° X	(R.S)	6.4	468.3
. 18	>° 1	(R.S)	6.3	482.3
19	>~~~	(R,S)	6.4	516.3
20		(R.S)	6.4	516.3

-			R3 F	N R2			
FOR	MULA 51				Ana	lysis	_
		R1	R2	R3	Tr	[M-	H)+
	1	(5)	C'	C'	56	39	7.2
	2	(5) CO .	0	0	59	43	31.2
	3	(5)	<i>◇</i> ′	a ·	60	4	31.2
	4	(S) (S)	Ö	Me0 .	5.8	4	27.2
	5	(S)	0	CF	6.3	,	465.2
	6	(5)	0	***	6.	7	453.3
+	7	(5) COO.	0	F.		5.8	433.2
	₿.	(s) () · · ·	0	CF.0	•	6.4	481.2
	9	(S) (C) .	0	å.		6.3	479.1
	10	(5)	O'	750		5.7	455.2

	24	HI HN N	R1 N R2		
FCRMULA	31		<del> </del>	Analy	20
	R1	R2	R3	Tr	[M+H]+
11	(5)	Ċ	0	5.4	397.2
12	6,0		G .	50	431.2
. 13	, <sup>6</sup>	C	CI ·	5.8	431.2
14	(5)	C'	MeO O	5.5	427.2
15	(5)	C.	CF <sub>3</sub>	6.0	465.2
16	(5)	C'		6.5	453.3
17	(5) · · ·	0		5.5	433.2
.18	(5)	0	G,0	6.2	481.2
19	(5)	0	0	6.1	479.1
20	5.	0	7550	5.5	455.2

R3 R1 HLHN H N R2						
ORMULA S	<u> </u>	<del></del>		Analys	15	
	R1	R2	R3		M+H)+	
21	(F)	0	0	53	406.2	
22	(R)	·	ō-()	5.5	440,1	
23	E C	0.	a ·	5.7	440.2	
24	m 💢 .	0	MeO To	5.5	436.2	
-25	R: NH	0	CF <sub>5</sub>	60	474 2	
. 25	60	O'		6.4	462.3	
27	(6) C	O.	F	5.5	442.2	
28	w C.	0	CF,0	6.1	490.2	
29	(F)	0	٠	6.0	488.1	

	R3 R1 HI.HN H.N. R2					
FORMULA	Analys					
	R1	R2	R3		M+Hj+	
30	(A)	Ò		5.4	464 2	
31	(R)	MeO .	Ċ.	5.2	436.2	
32	(R)	MeC .	a .	5.4	470.2	
33	(R) CT	Me0 .		5.6	470.2	
34	# ( )   T	Mec~	MeO .	Ę 4	466.2	
35	R CI	MeO .	CF;	<b>5.9</b>	504.2	
36	(R)	Meo	70	6.2	492.3	
37	m (1)	Meo .		5.4	4722	
38		ueo .	CF,0	6.0	520.1	

		H.HH.H	N RZ		
FORMULA	51			Aralys	8
	R1	R2	R3		M+H+
39	(F) (T)	Meo .	°C.	58	518 1
40	RO CAN	MeO .	700	53	494.2
41	(R.5)	CMe .		5.2	436.2
42	(R.S)	Ö.	وا م	5.4	470.2
43	iR.SI	OMn .	CI	5.5	470.2
44	(RS)	OMA .	MeO	5.4	466.2
45	(R.S.)	OAA.	CF <sub>5</sub>	5.9	504.2
46	(R.S)	, O.	XO.	6.2	4923
47	(R.S)	Ö		5.4	4722

COPMIA	R3 R1 HI HIN N R2 ORMULA 51						
PORMOUN	•	Areary	925				
	R1	R2	R3	Tr	[M+H]+		
48	(R.S) N H	OM	c+,0 .	6.C	520.1		
49 .	(R.S)	CM.	o-\_	5.9	518,1		
50	(R.S)	OM.	→ s <sub>20</sub>	5.3	494.2		
51	(R.5)	<del>&gt;-</del> ·	0	4.6	386.2		
52	R.S)	<b>→</b> -·	G-(1)	47	4202		
53	(R.S.)	<b>&gt;</b> ·	c.	4.9	420.2		
54	(R.5)     N H	<b>→</b> -·	M=0	4.8	416.2		
55	(R.S)	<del>&gt;</del> -·	CF <sub>3</sub>	5.2	454.2		
56	(R.S.)	<del>)</del> ·	10	5.6	4423		

		HILHN N			
ORMULA	51		· -	Aradys	98
	R1	R2	R3		M+H)+
57	(R.5)	<i>&gt;</i> ·	F	4.7	422.2
58	(R.S)	<b>&gt;</b> −·	CF,0 .	5.3	470 2
59	(R.S)	<del>}</del> ·	o, .	5.2	468.2
60	(R.S)	<b>→-</b> ·	7550	4.8	444.2
61	55	\$\tag{\chi}		4 9	449 =
62	(5)		CI.	5.0	483.2
63	5	<b>.</b>	a ·	5.2	483.2
64		0	Meo O	5.0	477.2

R3 R1 HI.HN H. R2					
FORMULA			1	Aralys	
	R1	R2	R3	Tr	₩∙Нј∙
65		0	æ; \	5.4	515.1
66				58	503.3
67	.6 0	0.	F.	· 4.9	483.2
58			c.0	5.5	531.2
&	.5.	0	D- \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	5.4	531.1
70	.50	0.	700	4.9	507.2
71	(a) (C)	0	0	5.3	367.2
72	(5)	O.	0	5.6	401.2
73	(3)	O.		5.7	401.1

R3 R1 HI.HN HN R2					
ORMULA	. 1			Analys	18
	R1	R2	R3	Tr	M+H -
74	(5) ()·	0	MeO	55	397 2
75	(5 )·	0	CF <sub>1</sub>	6.0	435.2
76	(S)	0	X .	€ 5	423 3
77	(5)	0	F	5.5	403.2
78	(S)	0'.	CF,0	6.2	451.2
79	(5)	0	0	61	449.1
8C	· ·	0	750	5.4	425.2

		Q <sub>NH</sub>				
	R1 N R2					
FORMULA	52	i i	Anai	Y949		
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+		
1	O	(S)	5.9	393.2		
2	OH OH	(5)	5.7	409.2		
3	HO ()	(5)	5.6	409.2		
4	F	(5)	6.0	411.2		
5	MeO	(5)	5.3	423 2		
6	SH, MeO	(5)	6.0	423.2		
7	OMe	(S)	6.0	423.2		
8	NC.	(S)	6.0	438.2		
9	0,1	(S)	6.0	438.2		
10	G C	(S)	6.5	461.1		

			NH			
			R1. N R2			
FOR	MULA !	52	T		naryse	
		R1	R2	T:	[M	+H]+
	11	NO <sub>2</sub>	(5)	6.1	.4	68.2
·	12		(5)	64		.71.1
	13	(S)	(S)	5.1	B 6	11.2*
	14	MeO OMe	(5)	5.		483.3
	15		(5)	s	9	411.2
	15	F F	(5)		5.4	461.2
	. 17	Br	(5)		6.2	471.1
	18		(5)		5.5	436.3
	19	F O	(5)		6.6	477.2

_,				
		NH		
		R1 N N R2	• -	
FORMULA	J	I T	,Ana	lysis .
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
- 20	N	(S)	<b>4.9</b>	494.3
21		(RS)	60	423.3
22	OH OH	(R.S)	5.7	439.2
23	но	(RS)	5.6	439.2
24		(RS)	6.1	441.2
25	MeO	(RS)	6.0	453.2
26	MeO	(RS)	5.9	453 <i>.</i> 2
27	OM	(RS)	6.0	453.2
28	NO,	(R.S)	6.2	468.2

		CNH		
		R1. H N R2		
FORMULA	52			alysis
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
29	0,N	(RS)	6.1	468.2
30	CI	(RS)	6.7	491.2
31	MeO NO <sub>2</sub>	(RS)	6.1	498.2
32	B	(R.S)	6.5	501.1
33	S .	(R.S)	60	429.2
34	MeO OMe	(R.S)	5.9	513.2
35		(R.S)	6.	1 441.2
36	F F	(R.S)	6	6 491.2
37	Br	(R.S)	6	501.1

E <sub>NH</sub>					
		R1. N R2			
FORMULA	52	····· <b>·</b>	Arai	-	
	R1	R2		[M+H]+	
38		(R.S)	5.5	466 3	
39		OMe (R.S)	6.7	507 2	
- 40		OMe (R.S)	4.9	524.3	
41		(R) OMe	5.9	423.2	
42	ŎĦ	(R) OMe	5.6	439.2 —	
43	HO	(R) OMe	5.5	439.2	
.44		(R) OMe	6.0	441.2	
45	Med	(R) OMe	6.0	453.2	
45	MeO	(R) OMe	5.9	453.2	

					:
			NH		i i
	,		R1. N N R2		
FO	RMULA!	52		Ana	lysis
<u> </u>		R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+
	47	OMe	(R) OMe	6.0	453.2
-	48	NO.	(R) CMe	6.1	468 2
	49	O <sub>2</sub> N	(R) OMe	6.1	468.2
	50	CI	(R) OMe	6.6	491.1
	51	MeO NO.	(R) OMe	6.2	498.2
	52	B	(R) OMe	64	5011
J	53	s .	(R) OMe	5.8	429.2
	54	MeO Olike	(R) OMe	5.1	513.2
	55		(R) OMe	6.	0 441.2

	<del></del>		R1. N R2	, ,	
FO	RMULA	52	T T	Anah	/348
-		R1	R2		M+H)-
	55	F F SH <sub>2</sub>	(R) OMe	6.5	491.2
	57	Br SH <sub>2</sub>	(R) OM	63	501.1
	58	SH <sub>2</sub>	(R) OMe	5.4	456.3
	59	F.c.	(R) OMe	56	507 2
	50		(R) OMe	49	524.3
	61		(R)	5.9	423.2
	62	OH OH	(S) OMe	5.6	439.2
	63	но	(S) OMe	5.5	439.2
	64		(S) OME	6.0	441.2

		Q		
	•	R1. NH R2		
FORMULA	52	HN.		
		R2	Ana Tr	lyse [M+H]+
65	R1 MeO	(S) OM	6.0	453.2
66	N-0	(S) OMe	5.9	453.2
67	OMe	(S) OMe	6.0	453.2
68	<b>V</b> C <sub>2</sub>	(S) OM:	60	468.2
69	O <sub>2</sub> N	(S)	60.	468.2
70	CI SH <sub>2</sub>	(S) OMe	<b>\$.</b> 5	491.1
7*	Mac) SH <sub>2</sub>	(S)	6.2	498.2
72	B	(S) Out	6.4	501.1
73	s -	(S) OMe	5.5	429.2

FORMULA 52					
r Oktober			Anal		
	R1	R2	Tr	[M+H]+	
74	MeO OMe	(5) OMe	5.8	5133	
75		(S) OMe	6.0	4412	
76	F F	(S)	6.5	491.2	
77	Bir	(S) OMe	6.3	501.1	
73		(S) OMe	5.4	466.3	
79	F SH.	(S) OME	6.6	507.2	

	NH	
	1 N N R2	

RMULA 5	3		Analysis	
	R1	R2	T: (min)	;M+H]+
,	, N	(R)	5.2	416.2
2	N S	(R)	5.5 .	418.1
3	<b>— N</b> —ОН	(R)	5.0	430.2
4	H <sub>2</sub> N	(R)	5.0	457.2
£	HO N	(R)	5.9	480.2
6		(R)	6.1	491.2
7		(R)	6.4	501.2
8		(R)	4.	9 505.2
9	- N - F	(R)	6	.3 509.2

		NH NH NH R2		
FORMULA !	53	<del></del>	Ana	Mass
	R1	R2	Tr (man)	[M+H]+
10		(R)	5.9	521.2
11	- N N-(	(R)	6.7	525.2
12		(R)	70	526.2
-3		(R)	63	536.2
14	-	(R)	5.9	522.2
15	- n	(R)	6.7	525.2
16	· - N N	(R)	4.6	492.2
17		(R)	6.9	504.2
18	-n(\)	(R)	5.4	472.2

NH N N R2

RMULA 5			Analysis	
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	+[H+M]
19	OH		5.9	506.2
20	~°~~N~~~	(R)	6.6	536.2
21		(R)	4.9	549.2
22	N F	(R)	69	559.2
23		(R)	6.D	560.2
24		(R)	6.7	525.2
25	- N OH	(R)	5.	507.2
26	-N-\S-	(R)	6.	9 519.2

FORMULA	53	NH NH N R2		
				lysis
27	OH Crimal	R2 (R)	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+ 416.2
28		(R)	5.4	549.2
29	2 2 0	(R)	5.8	546.2
- 30	` N	(R)	5.5	509.2
31		(R)	6.8	611.2
32		(R)	7.2	570.2
33	-n_n_	(R)	5.8	521.2

			NH NH R2		
FOF	RMULA 5			Analy	
		R1	R2	Tr (mm) {	M+H]-
	34		(R)	5.8	581 2
	35	`N N	(R)	5.1	507.2
	36	, N	(R)	42	516.3
	37		(R)	64	509.2
<u> </u>	38	- N_N_S	(R)	6.7	537.2
	39	, N O	(R.S) >	5.1	396.2
	40	N S	(R.5) }-	5.4	398.2
	41	- NОН	(R.S) >-	5.0	410.2

		NH NH N R2		
FORMULA	53		Ana	lysis
	R1	R2	Tr (man)	[M+H]+
42	H,N -	(R S) > -	4.9	4372
43	N N	IR 51 > -	58	460 2
44	-n_n-	(RS) >-	6.0	471.3
45		(RS) >-	6.4	481.2
46	, N	,as: >-	4.5	485.3
47	- N N	(R5) >-	6.2	489.2
48		(R.5) >-	5.8	501.3
49	-n_n-()	(A.S) >-	6.7	505.2
50		(R.5) >	6.9	506.3
51		(R.5) >-	6.2	2 516.2

			NH NH NH NH NH R1		
FOR	MULA 53				nysis
		R1	R2	ir imin)	[M+H]+
	52		(RS) >=	59	502.2
	53	- N — CI	(RS; > -	66	505.2
	54		(R.S) }-	4.5	472.3
<u> </u>	55		(R.S) >	68	484 3
	56	- N 0	(R.S) >-	53	452.3
	57	OH OH	(R.S) >-	51	486.3
	58	المارية المارية	(R.5) >-	6.	5 516.3
	59		(A.5) }-	4	.8 529.2
	60	- N - F F			5.9 539.2

		R1 NH N R2		
FORMULA	53		Ana	lyss
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
61	N F F	(R.S) > -	<b>6</b> .0	540.2
62	- N N	IRS.	6.6	505.2
63		(R.5) >-	4.9	487.3
54		(R.S)	6.9	499 3
65	OH Chiral	(RS) >	4.9	396.2
<b>66</b>		(R.5)	6.3	529.2
57		(R.5) }	5.7	526.3
68		(R.S) }-	5.4	489.2

·		R1 N N R2		
FORMULA		R2	Anal Tr (min)	/345 [M+H]+
69	PI NO.	(R.S) > -	5.7	591.3
70		9.51	7.2	550.3
71		(R.S) >-	5.7	501.3
72		(R.S) > -	5.7	561.3
73	N N	(R.S) >-	5.0	4873
74	)—————————————————————————————————————	(R.5) >-	4.1	496.4
75	· - N N-	(A.S) >-	6.3	489.3
76		(R.S) >-	6.7	517.2

E0.	RMULA 54		NH NH NH RZ		
-0			82	Anal Tr (mm)	ys:s [M+H]+
	1	R1	R2	4.4	431 2
	2	HN-	n ()	6.3	442.2
	3	HN-	(R)	6.1	450 2
	4	HN O	(A ()	5.9	466.2
	5	N~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	A ()	€.2	480.2
	6	, O-O	(A)	5.9	510.2
	7	N N	w ()	4.5	440.2
	8		m ()	5.8	526.2

	R1 N R2							
FO	RMULA 54			Analy				
<u>                                     </u>		R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+			
	9	HN NO	m ()	6.1	495.2			
	15	<b>&gt;</b> ~N	IA 🕽	63	430 3			
	71	N) N+.	m ()	4.5	437 2			
	12	N~N	M ()	4.5	451.2			
	13	N~_N°	R C	45	4733			
	14	O N N	(A)	5.7	501.3			
	15	- HN H N	(A C	5.8	511.2			
	,16	~ ·	W C.	6.4	496.2			
	17	·-" 2°	(A)	5.3	468.2			
	18	N-N N	M ()	4.7	472.3			

FORMULA !	54	R1 NH NH R2		
			Ana	
19	× <sup>N</sup> • •	RZ .	Tr (mm) 5.8	(M+H)+
20	CI N NH	M ()	56	568.2
21	Q O	in ()	5.8	512.2
22	-HN -	n ()	46	437.2
23	HN	~ ()	5.3	470.2
24	-HN	w ()	70	540.2
25	HN	w ().	6.4	454.2
26	HN~N	w ().	4.5	443.3

FORMULA S	34	R1 N N R2		
			Anan	
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
27	HN C	n C	6.5	484.2
28	NH F	n ().	6.2	468.2
29	, NH	R O	6.2	468.2
30	NH Ca		55	484 2
31	HN Br	a ()	6.6	528.1
32	HN FF	w ().	6.5	504.2
33	HN FF	m ()	6.5	504.2
34	N-NH-	(A)	4.5	437.2
35	-O -NH	W ()	6.1	466.2

FORMULA	54	R1 N N R2		
	R1	;   R2 !		[M+H]+
36	HN GI	(A)	6.2	470.2
37	HRI J	IA C	6.0	454.2
38	HN	(A)	6.0	454.2
39	HN =		<b>5</b> C	454 2
40	_NNH -		4.3	486.3
41	N NH	(RS) }	44	411.3
42	ни	(RS) 7-	6.3	422.3
43	HN	(RS) >- °	6.0	430.3
44	, , , , ,	(RS) >-	5.9	446.2

FORMULA 5	4	NH NH R2		
		·	Ana	
	, R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
45	HN 0.	(RS) }·	6.2	460.3
46	2 0	RS -	5.8	490.3
47	HN Z Z	(RS) >-	4,4	420.3
48	HN	RS >-	5.7	506.3
49	HN-ON	R51 >	6.1	475.2
50	→ NH	(RS) >-·	6.2	410.3
51	N NH .	(RS) >	4.4	417.2

FORMULA	54	R1 NH NH R2		
		R2	Ana	
52	R1	(RS) > - ·	Tr (mm) 4.4	431.2
53	HN NO	(RS) > - ·	44	453.3
54	LO NH.	(RS) >-	5.7	481.3
55	- HN C	(R.S) >-	5.7	491.2
. 56	<b>○</b> 5~N.	(RS: >,	6.4	476.3
57	HN OH	(RS) >-	52	448.2
. 58	N-N NH	(RS) >-	4.6	452.3
59	XNEH .	(RS) >-	5.7	382.3
60	O NH ,	(RS) >- *	5.5	548.2

FORMULA	54	NH NH R2		
			Analy	
	. R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
61	NH .	(RS) >	6.7	492.3
62	· HN C	(RS) >-	4.5	417.2
63	HN CI	(RS) >-·	6.2	450.2
54	- HN	(RS) >-·	7.0	520.3
<b>65</b>	# · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(RS) >- ·	6.3	444.3
66	HN N	(RS) >-·	4.4	423.3
67	HN	(RS) >-:	6.4	464.2

FORMULA S		R1 NH R2	·	
-ORMUCA			Ana	ysis
	R:	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
68	ST.	irs > - ·	6.1	448.2
69	F. NH	(RS) > -	6.2	448.2
70	NH C:	(RS) >	6.4	464.2
71	HN Br	(RS) >-·	6.5	-510.1
72	HN F F	(RS) >	6.5	484.2
73	HN F	(RS) >	6.5	484.2
74	N= NH .	(RS) >-·	4.4	417.2
l		<u> </u>		

		R1 N H R2		
FORMULA!	<u> </u>		Anat	25
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
75	-0 NH	RS >-	60	446.2
76	HN	RS >	6.2	450.2
77	HN F	ks 7	50	434.2
78	HN	IRSI >-	59	434.2
79	HN F	(RS) >-·	6.0	434.2
80	_NNH - •	RS >-	4.1	466.3

	R1 N	, N	NH NH R2		
FORMULA	. 55	l			y3.6
	R1		R2	Tr (man)	[M+H]+
1	CZ <sub>a</sub>	(RS)	OM	6.4	496.2
2	~	(RS)	OMe	6.5	486.2
3		(R.S)	Olde Olde	6.6	486.2
4	<b>⊘</b> <sub>B</sub> ,	(RS)	OM	6.4	530.1
5	Br	(RS)	OMe	6.7	530.1
6	Br	(RS)	OME	6.6	530.1
7	P	(RS)	OMe	6.3	470.2
8	F	(RS)	OMe	6.3	488.2

	R1 N H R2					
<u> </u>	RMULA S				lysis	
_		R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+	
	9	F C	(RS)	6.4	488.2	
	10	CX <sub>NO2</sub>	(RS)	6.3	497.2	
	11	NO <sub>2</sub>	(RS)	6.4	497.2	
	12	O <sub>2</sub> N	(RS)	5.4	497.2	
_	13	F F	(RS)	6.4	520.2	
	14	FF	(RS)	6.8	520.2	
	15	FF	(RS)	6.8	520.2	
	16	MeO	(RS)	6.3	512.2	

	NH NH				
	N H	H HN R2			
FORMULA	33		Ana	y345	
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+	
17	Chile	(RS)	6.2	482.2	
18	MeO	(RS)	6.1	482.2	
19	c F	(RS)	5.8	554.1	
20	NO <sub>2</sub>	(RS)	6.4	515.1	
21	CZ <sub>a</sub>	(R.S)	6.7	534.0	
22	C a	(R.S)	6.9	534.0	
23		(R,S)	6.8	534.0	
24	CX <sub>Br</sub>	(R,S)	6.7	578.0	
25	Br	(R,S)	6.9	578.0	

			NH				
	R1 N H N R2						
FO	RMULA !	55			iyaca		
-		R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+		
·	26	Br	(R.S)	6.9	578.0		
-	27	<b>\</b>	(R.S)	66	518.1		
-	28	F F	(R,S)	6.6	536.1		
_	29	F	(R.S)	5.7	536.1		
	30	NO,	(R.S)	6.6	545 0		
	31	NO <sub>2</sub>	(R.S)	6.7	545.0		
	32	O,N	(R.S)	6.	7 545.0		
	33	F	(R,S)	6	7 568.0		
	34		(R.S)		2.1 568.0		

FORMULA 55							
			Analysis				
	R1	R2	Tr (man)	[M+H]+			
35		(R.S)	71	568.0			
36	MeO	(R.S)	8.5	550.1			
37	014	(R,S)	6.5	530.1			
38	MeO	(R.S)	6.4	530.1			
39	CI F	(R.S)	7.1	602.0			
40	F NO <sub>2</sub>	(R.S)	6.7	563.0			
41	C,	(R.S)	6.6	501.1			
42		(R.S)	6.8	501.1			
43	a C	(R.S)	6.8	501.1			

	R1 NH R2							
F	ORMULAS	15		Analysis				
F		R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M++1]+			
	44	€ Br	(R.S)	6.7	545.0			
1	45	Br	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.9	545.0			
	46	Br	(R.S)	6.9	545.0			
	47		(R.S)	6.5	485.1			
	48	F	(R,S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.5	503.2			
	49	F	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.7	503.2			
	.50	NO,	(R.S) C <sub>7</sub> N	6.6	512.2			
	51	NO <sub>2</sub>	(R.S)	6.0	5 512.2			
	52	0,10	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.	6 512.2			

	R1. N	NH NH R2		
FORMULA			Ana	lysus
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
53	CY.	(R.S)	8.7	535.1
54		(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	7.1	535.1
55	F	(R.S)	7.1	535.1
56	MeO OMe	(R.S)	6.4	527.2
57	0	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.3	497.2
58	MacO	(R.S)	6.2	497.2
59	Cr F F	(R.S)	7.2	569.1
60	F NO,	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.7	530.1

• •					
		R1 N	NH NH R2		
F	DRMULA S	55		Anah	GD
┝		R1	R2	Tr (mm)	
	61	◯ a	(R.S)	5.9	527 2
	62		(R.S)	6.2	527.2
	ස	a a	(R.S)	6.1.	527.2
<u></u>	54	€ Br	(R.S)	5.9	571.1
	65	Br	(R.S)	6.3	571.1
	<b>66</b>	B	(R.S)	6.2	571.1
-	67	Ç.	(R,S)	5.9	511,3

	R1_NH	NH NH R2		·
FORMULA			Anal	
	R1	R2	Tr (man)	[M+H]+
68	F	(R.S)	5.8	529.2
69	F	(R.S)	60	529.2
.70	, NO <sub>2</sub>	(R.S)	5.8	538.2
71	NO <sub>2</sub>	(R.S)	5.9	538.2
72	O.N	(R,S)	6.0	538.2
. 73	F F	(R.S)	6.0	561.2
74	₩ F F	(R.S)	6.4	561.2

		R1	NH		
FO	FORMULA 55  R1  R2  Tr (man) [M+H]+				
	75	F	(R.S)	6.5	581.0
	76	MeO OMe	(R.S)	5.8	553.3
	77	Olde	(R.S)	5.7	523.3
	78	MeO	(R.5)	5.6	523.3
	79	Cr F F	(R.S)	6.5	595.2
	80	F NO <sub>2</sub>	(R.S)	6.1	556.2

		R1 N R2		
FORMULA	<del>30</del>		Ana	lysis
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	(M+H)+
1		(R.S)	5.6	485.2
2		(R,S)	5.8	485.2
3		(R.S)	6.0	485.2
4	Br	(R.S)	5.8	529.2
5 .	Br	(R.S)	6.0	529.2
6	B	(R,S)	6.0	529.2
7	€ F	(R.S)	5.5	469.2
8	F	(R,S)	5.7	469.3

FORMULA	56	NPH NPH R2		
ronmoo.				dysis .
9	R1	OMe (R.S)	5.6	[M+H]+ 489.2
10	NO <sub>2</sub>	(R,S)	5.5	496.3
11	NO <sub>2</sub>	(R.S)	5.6	496.3
12	O <sub>2</sub> N	(R.S)	5.6	496.3
13	F	(R.S)	6.0	519.2
14	FF	(R.S)	6.2	519.2
15		(R,S)	6.2	519.2
16	OMe	(R.S)	5.	5 481.1

FORMULA		NH NH R2		
	R1	R2	Ana Tr (min)	lyses
17	OMe	(R.S)	5.5	481.2
18	Mac	(R,S)	5.4	481.2
19		(R.S)	5.4	451.2
20		(R.S)	4.3	- 494.2
21	CC .	(R.S)	6.1	533.1
22	<b>~~</b>	(R.S)	6.2	533.1
23	a C	(RS)	6.3	533.1
24	C B	(R.S)	6.1	577.0
25	Br	(R.S)	6.3	577.0

FORMULA	56	R1 H R2		
			Ana	
26	R1	(R, S)	Tr (min) 6.3	577.0
27	Ç, F	(R.S)	5.9	517.1
28		(R.5)	6.0	517 1
29	F	(R.S)	6.0	517.1
30	NO,	(R, S)	5.8	544.1
31	NO <sub>2</sub>	(RS)	5.0	544,1
32	O,N	(R S)	6.0	544.1
33	FF	(R.S)	6.3	567.1
34	F F	(R.S)	8.5	567.1

FORMULA	56	NH NH R2		
			Anal	
35	R1	(R.S)	Tr (min) 6.5	567.1
36	OMe	(RS)	5.9	529.1
37	Olde	(R.S)	5.9	529.1
38	MeO	(R.S)	5.9	529.1
39		(R.S)	5.9	499.1
40		(R.S)	4.7	542.1
41	CC.	(R.S) Q <sub>2</sub> N	6.2	500.2
42		(R.S) 0 <sub>2</sub> N	6.4	500.2
43		(RS)	6.9	500.1

ORMULA	ss.	R1 N R2		
ORGANO CO.				ilysus
	. R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
44	C B	(R.S)	6.8	544.0
45	Br	(RS)	7.0	544.0
46		(R.S) 0,N	7.0	544.0
47	C F	(RS)	6.5	484.2
48	-	(R S)	6.6	484.2
49		(R.S)	6.6	484.2
50	NO <sub>2</sub>	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.4	511.2
51	NO,	(RS) O,N	6.1	5 511.2
52	O,M	(RS)	6.	5 511.2

FORMULA	<b>56</b>	R1 NH R2		
				yss
53	R1	(R S) O <sub>2</sub> N	Tr (min) 7.0	534.1
54	F F	(R.S) O,N	7.1	534.1
55		(R S)	7.2	534.1
<b>56</b>	OME	(R S) O,N	6.6	496.2
57	Olde	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.5	496.2
58	Med	(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.5	496.2
59		(R.S) O <sub>2</sub> N	6.5	466.2
- 60		(R.S)	5.4	509.2

		NH		
		R1 N R2		
FORMULA			Anal (mm)	
61	Ri	R2 (R.S)	5.8	526.2
62		(R.S)	6.0	526.3
63	c	(R.S)	6.0	526.3
64	Br	(R.S)	5.9	570.2
65	Br	(R.5)	6.1	570.1
66	B	(R. 5)	6.1	570.1
67	€ F	(RS)	5.0	6 510.3
68		(R.S)	5.	.7 510.3

FORMULA	56	R1 H R2		
	1			lyses .
69	R1	(R.S)	Tr (man) 5.6	537.2
70	NO,	RSi	5.7	537.2
71	o,n O	(R.S)	5.7	537.3
72	F F	(R.S)	6.1	560.2
73		(R.S)	62	560.2
74		(R.S)	6.3	560.2
75	OMO	(R.S)	5.7	522.3

FORMULA	<b>56</b>	R1 NH NH R2		
				lysis
	R1	R2 .	Tr (man)	[M+H]+
76	OMe	(R.S)	5.6	522.3
77	MeO	(R.S)	5.6	522.3
78		(R.S)	5.6	492.3
79	N N	(R.S)	47	535.3

FORMULA	57	R: NH R2		
r Civilion			Ana	HYSIS
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	M+H]+
. 1			14.4	414.2
2	PO		64	418.2
3		IFN ()	11.1	445.3
4 .			10.5	457 3
5	>-0 >-0 >==		14.3	462.2
6			14.5	465.1
7	CTA No.	(R)	14.5	489.2
8	Ph N	(F) ()	12.2	519.4
9	но	(P)	10.1	466.1

			R1 N R2		
FO	RMULA 5	R1	R2	Anat	
	10			148	485.1
	11		(A) C	12.1	459.3
	12			14.4	480.1
	13	HN.	(R) (	*4.8	476.1
-	14	S H	(R) C	14,4	442.1
	15	CF,	(P)	143	8 504.1
	16			14	7 470.1
	17	NH OH	(R)	14	574.1

		R1 N R2		
FORMULA	31		Ana	lysas
	R1	R2	Tr (man)	[M+H]+
18		(R)	15.0	526.2
19		(F) (F)	12.0	454.3
20	O NH <sub>2</sub>	(FI)	8.0	529.1
<sup>-</sup> 21		(S)	14,4	414.2
22	₽ ~~~ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	s)	6.3	418.2
23		(a)	11.3	445.3
24		s) ()	10.7	457.3
ප	~~~ # <sup>1</sup>	(S)	14.3	452.2

FORMU	 1LA 57		NH N R2		
					(H+M)+
26		R1	R2 (S)	14.6	466.1
27			(5)	14.5	489.2
. 28	' .	Ph N N H	(3)	12.2	519.2
29	9	но-()-	(S)	11.7	466 *
3	0		(S) (S)	14.8	486.1
3	31		(5)	12.0	459.3
	32		(S)	14.	4 480.1
	33		(S)	14	.8 476.2

		R1 N R2		
FORMULA		HN_//.		
	R1	R2	Anal	
34	S N	(5) C	14.4	442.1
35	CF,	(6)	14.7	504.1
36		(a)	14.7	470.1
37	O NH OH	(S)	147	574.1
38		(S)	14.9	526.2
39		(S) (	11.8	454.3
40	NH,	(S)	8.5	\$29.1
41		(R) ->-	14.3	394.2

		NH		
FORMULA !		R1 N N R2		
		R2	Tr (min)	
42	R1 H0	(R) ->-	6.0	396.2
43	) ) ) )	(R)	14 2	442.2
44		(R) -	14.6	446.2
45	The state of the s	(R) /	14.5	469.2
45	но-	(R) ->	10.7	446.2
47		(R) -	14.8	466.2
48		(R) -	11.8	439.3
49		(R) -	. 14.4	460.1

		NH NH		
		R1 N R2		
FORMULA	57		Anal	Y34
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	
50	OHN	(R) <del>\</del>	14.8	456.2
51	S P	(R) -	14.4	422.1
52	CF,	(R) <del>\</del>	14.8	484.1
53		(R) -	14.7	450.1
54	O NH OH	(R) ->	14.7	554.1
55		(R) ->-	15.0	506.2
56		(R) -	11.5	434.3

			NH		
			R1 N R2		
FO	RMULA 5			Ana	lysis
	<del></del>	R1	R2	Tr (men)	[M+H]+
	57	NH,	(R) -	8.1	509 1
	58		(3)	144	394.2
	59	80 ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	(5)	11.4	398.2
	-	O NIT	(S) /	14 2	442.2
1	61		(5)	14.6	446.2
	62		(s) <del>\</del>	14.	6 489.2
	63	но-	(S) -	11	.0 446.2
	64		(a) <del>\</del>	14	1.8 466.2

	•	RT N N R2		
FORMULA	57		Anal	
·	R1	R2	Trimen)	[M+H]+
65		(5)	11 8	439.3
66	° ZH	(S) <del>\</del>	*24	460.2
67	PEN CONTRACTOR	(s) <del>\</del>	14.8	456.2
68	S N	(S) /	-23	422.1
69	CF <sub>3</sub>	(S) -	14.7	484.2
70		(s) <del>\</del>	14.5	450.2
71	NH OH	(5)	14.7	554.1

FORMULA	57	R1 N R2		
		R2	Ana Tr (mm)	(M+H)+
	R1		11 (112)	feesatila
72		(s) <del>\</del>	14.9	506.2
73	N H	(s) <del>\</del>	11.7	434.3
74	O.S. NH.	(s) <del>\</del>	8.4	509.2

		NH NH		
FORMULA	58	H HN R2		
	R1	R2	Anal Tr (mm)	/3/5 [M+H]+
1 .		(R)	12.9	422.2
2	0= <del>1</del>	SE CONTRACTOR	13.3	456.2
3			12.9	436.2
4	D\Z\Z\Z\Z\Z\Z\Z\Z\Z\Z	(R)	13.6	472.3
5	Pho	(R)	14 5	514.2
6		(R) (T)	14.6	506.3
7	CF <sub>3</sub>	(R)	14.2	490.2
8		(R)	13.5	494.2

			R1 N R2		
FOF	MULA 58			Ara	lysis
		R1	R2	Tr (man)	[M+H]+
	9			13.3	458.2
	10	0=		13.3	467.2
	11	THE S	(R) ()	13.2	438.2
	12	O=\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		138	466.2
1	13	NH NH		13.5	452.2
- 1	14	S HN		13.	8 486.2
	15	Ph s	(F)	14	544.2
	16	J. H. S	(R) ()	1	4.3 480

FORMULA	58	R1 NH HN R2		
				ysas .
	R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
17	-0 -0	um J	14.2	472.2
18	ν= <u>-</u> χ=	(R) (R)	14.7	446.3
19	O Z Z	F. C	10.4	475.2
20	S THE STATE OF THE	(R)	13.8	496.2
21		(S) (	13.1	422.2
22	$\tilde{c}$	(S)	13,4	456.2
23	C P	(S)	13.1	436.2
24	HAV	(S)	13.7	472.3

			NH			
		<b>a</b>	R1 N N R2			
FO	RMULA 5		20		lysus [M+H]+	
		R1	R2	17 (11-21)	1100.113	
	25	Pho	(3)	14.7	514.2	
	26		(S)	14.7	506.3	
	- 27	CF,	(S)	14.3	490.2	
	28	EL O	(5)	13.7	494.2	
	29	F No	(S) (S)	13	4 458.2	
	30	NO <sub>2</sub>	(S)	13	0.6 467.2	2
	31	J s	(5)	1	3.3 438.	2
	32	O NH	(S)	1	3.9 466	i.2

		R1 N		
FORMULA	58	HN R2	Ana	lysis
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
33	ZT S	(S)	13.9	452.2
34	S E	(S)	14.0	488.2
35	Ph S	(S)	15.1	544.2
36	> = s	(5)	14.5	480.2
37	D - 0	(S)	14.2	472.2
,38	O THE STATE OF THE	(S) (S)	13.8	496.2
39		(R) -	13.1	402.2
40		(R) ->-	13.6	435.2

			R1 N R2		
FOF	MULA 5				ly sis
		R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
	41		(R) -	13.6	452.2
	42	Ph. O	(R) <del>\</del>	14.8	494.2
	43		(R) -	14.9	486.3
<u> </u>	44	CF <sub>3</sub>	(R) -	14.3	470.2
	45	Et O	(R) -	13.	7 474.3
	46		(R) -	13.	4 438.2
	47	NO <sub>2</sub>	(R) -	13	418.2

		NH NH	,	
FORMULA !	S.S	HN R2		
				lys:s
48	R1 O S S	R2 (R) ->-	Tr (mm) 13.6	446.2
49	12 -w	(R) -	10.0	432.1
50	m= ₹ - ₹	(R) -	10.1	468.1
51	)s	(R)	14.2	460.2
52	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	(R) ->-	14.0	452.2
, 53	IX SI	(R) ->-	14.8	426.3
54		(R) -	10.4	455.3
55	O H	(R) -	13.9	476.2

			NH		
			R1 N N R2		
10	RMULA 5			Anal	
		R1	R2	Tr (min)	[M+H]+
	56		.(s) <del>\</del>	13.6	436.2
	57		(s) <del>\</del>	14.9	486.3
	58		(S) -	14.4	470.2
1	59	EI O	(s) ->-	13.8	474.3
<u> </u>	60	F H H	(s) ->	13.4	438.2
	<b>61</b>	NO <sub>2</sub>	(5)	13.3	447.2
	62	S S	(s) <del>\</del>	13.1	418.2
	<b>63</b>	O NH	(s) <del>\</del>	13.5	446.2

		NH		
FORMUL	x 50	R1 N N R2		
			Ana	
	R1	R2	Tr (mm)	[M+H]+
64	S S	(S) <del>\</del>	13.5	432.2
65		(s) <del>\</del>	13.7	468.2
65	PE O	(S) ->-	14.7	524.2
€7	The s	(5)	14.3	460.2
68	TE S	(S) ->-	14.2	452.2
. 69	ON H	(s) <del>\</del>	13.8	476.2

Example 13777: N-{1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexyl}-N-cyclohexylamine

13777.1) 2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-6-methylheptanoic acid

5

10

20

25

30

A solution of diisopropylamine (13.2 ml; 0.094 mol) in 130 ml tetrahydrofurane (THF) was cooled down to about -40 °C. *n*-Butyllithium (37 ml of a 2.5 M solution in hexane; 0.094 mol) was added dropwise. The temperature was left to return to about 0 °C. At this temperature, Boc-glycine (5 g; 0.028 mol) in solution in 30 ml THF was introduced into the mixture. After ten minutes at this temperature, 1-bromo-4-methylpentane (7.9 ml; 0.056 mol) in solution in 20 ml THF was quickly added. The temperature was then left to return to about 23 °C and the mixture agitated for about one hour at this temperature. After hydrolysis with 100 ml water and acidification with 150 ml of a saturated potassium hydrogenosulfate solution, the obtained mixture was extracted with 2 times 50 ml ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with 100 ml water followed by 100 ml of a saturated sodium chloride solution. After drying on magnesium sulfate and evaporation of the solvent, the residue obtained was purified on a silica column (eluent: ethyl acetate heptane / 6-4) to produce a white-colored powder with a yield of 50%. MH+ = 260.3.

13777.2) tert-butyl 1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexylcarbamate

A mixture of 2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-6-methylheptanoic acid (3.5 g; 0.0135 mol) and cesium carbonate (4.89 g; 0.015 mol) in 100 ml ethanol was agitated at about 23°C for about 1 hour. The ethanol was eliminated by evaporation under reduced pressure in a rotative evaporator. The mixture obtained was dissolved in 100 ml of dimethylformamide and 3-bromophenacyl bromide (3.75 g; 0.0135 mol) was then added. After about 16 hours agitation, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The mixture obtained was taken up in ethyl acetate and the cesium bromide was then filtered. The ethyl acetate of the filtrate was evaporated and the reaction oil was taken up in a mixture of xylene (100 ml) and ammonium acetate (46.2 g; 0.6 mol). The mixture was then heated to reflux for about one hour and a half and, after cooling, a mixture of icy water and ethyl acetate was poured in the reaction medium. After phase separation, the organic phase was washed with a sodium saturated bicarbonate solution, dried over magnesium sulfate and then evaporated under vacuum. The solid obtained was filtered and then washed with ether to produce a white powder (yield of 63%). Melting point: 134-136 °C. MH+ = 436.2.

13777.3) 1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methyl-1-hexanamine

5

10

15

20

30

tert-Butyl 1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexylcarbamate (obtained at stage 13777.2; 3.5 g; 0.008 mol) was agitated in 120 ml of an ethyl acetate solution saturated in hydrochloric acid for about 2.5 at a temperature of about 55 °C. The solid obtained was filtered and washed with ether. A white powder was obtained with a yield of 97%. Melting point: 200-202 °C. MH+ = 336.2.

13777.4) N-{1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexyl]- N-cyclohexylamine

A mixture containing 1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methyl-1-hexanamine (obtained at stage 13777.3; 0.8 g; 0.0019 mol), triethylamine (0.4 ml; 0.003 mol) and cyclohexanone (0.32 ml; 0.0023 mol) in 10 ml methanol was agitated for about 30 minutes at about 23 °C. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (630 mg; 0.003 mol) was then added. The reaction mixture was agitated for about 16 hours and then poured into water. After extraction with ethyl acetate, the organic phase was washed with a saturated sodium chloride solution and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated and the residue purified over a silica column (eluent: mixture  $CH_2CI_2$ -MeOH / 95-05). A white-colored powder was obtained with a yield of 38%. Melting point: 236-238 °C. MH+ = 418.2.

Example 13778: N-{1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl}cyclohexanamine 13778.1) tert-butyl 1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptylcarbamate

This compound was obtained according to a protocol analogous to that of stage 13777.2 of example 13777, using 2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)octanoic acid (6.2 g; 0.024 mol) instead of 2-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-6-methylheptanoic acid and 2-bromo-4-fluoroacetophenone (5.2 g; 0.024 mol) instead of 3-bromophenacyl bromide. A white powder was obtained (yield: 58%), which was sufficiently clean to be used as was for the following stage.

25 13778.2) 1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

This compound was obtained according to a protocol analogous to that of stage 13777.3 of example 13777, using *tert*-butyl 1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptylcarbamate (5.2 g; 0.014 mol) as starting compound. After purification over a silica column (eluent:  $CH_2Cl_2$ -MeOH-NH<sub>4</sub>OH / 89-10-1), a gray powder was obtained (yield of 72%). Melting point: 148-150 °C. MH+ = 276.2.

13778.3) N-{1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl}cyclohexanamine

This compound was obtained according to a protocol analogous to that of stage 13777.4 of example 13777, using 1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine (0.5 g; 0.0014 mol) as starting amine and cyclohexanone (0.17 ml; 0.0014 mol) as starting ketone. A white powder was obtained with a yield of 15%. Melting point: 190-192°C. MH+ = 358.2.

Example 13779: (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(1-benzyl-4-*tert*-butyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)ethanamine

5

10

15

25

30

Triethylamine (0.83 ml; 0.006 mol) was added at about 23 °C to a solution of (1*R*)-1-(1-benzyl-4-*tert*-butyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)ethanamine (0.7 g; 0.002 mol; prepared according to experimental conditions analogous to the preceding examples and using the appropriate starting compounds and reaction products) in 15 ml acetonitrile. The mixture was agitated about one hour at about 23°C and benzyl chloride (0.23 ml; 0.002 mol) was added. Agitation was maintained for about 16 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated using a rotative evaporator and the oil obtained was taken up in ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate and washed with water and then with a saturated solution of sodium chloride. The solvents were evaporated under vacuum. After purification over a silica column (eluent: ethyl acetate - heptane / 7-3), a strong beige solid was obtained in the form of a glue (yield of 5%). Free base. Melting point: 60-62 C. MH+ = 463.3.

20 Example 13780: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

(R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine (1 g; 0.003 mol; prepared according to experimental conditions analogous to the preceding examples and using the appropriate starting compounds and reaction products) was diluted in 20 ml dimethylformamide. Potassium carbonate (2.2 g; 0.016 mol) was added at about 23 °C and then benzyl bromide (1.2 ml; 0.010 mol) was added quite slowly. The mixture was agitated about 72 hours at about 23 °C before being poured in icy water. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water and then a saturated solution of sodium chloride. After drying over magnesium sulfate, the solvents were concentrated using a rotative evaporator. After purification over a silica column (eluent: ethyl acetate - heptane / 10-90), a white powder was obtained (yield of 31%). Free base. Melting point: 94-96 °C. MH+ = 438.3.

Example 13781: N-benzyl-N-((4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methyl)-1-hexanamine

N-benzyl(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine (1 g; 0.0024 mol; prepared according to experimental conditions analogous to the preceding examples and using the appropriate starting compounds and reaction products) was diluted in 15 ml dimethylformamide. Potassium carbonate (1 g; 0.0073 mol) was added at about 23 °C and then hexane bromide (0.34 ml; 0.0024 mol) was added quite slowly. The reaction mixture was brought around the temperature of about 70°C for about 3 hours before being poured in icy water. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase washed with water. After drying over magnesium sulfate, the solvents were concentrated using a rotative evaporator. After purification over a silica column (eluent: ethyl acetate - heptane / 7-3), a light yellow solid was obtained in the form of a glue (yield of 13%). Free base. Melting point: 120-122 °C. MH+ = 424.3.

Example 13782: N-benzyl(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methylmethanamine

10

15

20

25

30

(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-*N*-methylmethanamine (1 g; 0.003 mol; prepared according to experimental conditions analogous to the preceding examples and using the appropriate starting compounds and reaction products) was diluted in 20 ml dimethylformamide. Potassium carbonate (1.23 g; 0.009 mol) was added at about 23 °C and then benzyl bromide (0.34 ml; 0.003 mol) was added quite slowly. The reaction mixture was agitated at this temperature for about 48 hours then poured in icy water. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic phase washed with water. After drying over magnesium sulfate, the solvents were concentrated using a rotative evaporator. After purification over a silica column (eluent: ethyl acetate - heptane / 8-2), a white solid was obtained in the form of a glue (yield of 16%). Free base. Melting point: 106-108 °C. MH+ = 354.2.

Example 13783: (R,S)-N,N-dihexyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

(R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine (1 g; 0.003 mol; prepared according to experimental conditions analogous to the preceding examples and using the appropriate starting compounds and reaction products) was diluted in 10 ml methanol. Triethylamine (0.9 ml; 0.006 mol) was added dropwise and the mixture was agitated for about 30 minutes at about 23 °C. Hexanal (0.45 ml; 0.0036 mol) was then added and the mixture was

agitated for about one hour at about 23°C. Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.3 g; 0.006 mol) was finally added. After about two hours agitation at about 23 °C, water was added and the reaction mixture extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate before evaporation of the solvents. After purification over a silica column (eluent: ethyl acetate - heptane / 6-4), a chestnut solid was obtained in the form of a glue (yield of 3%). Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks). MH+ = 426.4.

Example 13784: N-((1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-2-pyrimidinamine

5

30

10 (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine (2 g; 0.0066 mol; prepared according to experimental conditions analogous to the preceding examples and using the appropriate starting compounds and reaction products) was diluted in 10 ml *n*-butanol. 2-bromopyrimidine (1 g; 0.0066 mol) and then diisoethylamine (1.15 ml; 0.0066 mol) were added dropwise. The mixture was then heated to around 80 °C for about 16 hours. The *n*-butanol was evaporated and the residue taken up in water and ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with water and then with a saturated solution of sodium chloride before being dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated using a rotative evaporator. After purification over a silica column (eluent: ethyl acetate - heptane / 7-3, followed by CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-MeOH-NH<sub>4</sub>OH/ 95-4.5-0.5 and ethyl acetate). A white powder was obtained (yield of 20%).

Tree base. Melting point: 138-140 °C. MH+ = 381.2.

Example 13785: (1R)-N-benzyl-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

(1*R*)-*N*-benzyl-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine (0.5 g; 0.00127 mol; prepared according to experimental conditions analogous to that of example 38 using the appropriate starting compounds and reaction products) was diluted in 25 ml tetrahydrofurane. Methyl tosylate (0.24 g; 0.00127 mol) was added to the preceding at about 23 °C and then potassium *tert*-butylate (0.15 g; 0.00127 mol) was added quite slowly. Agitation at about 23 °C was maintained for about two hours and then the mixture was heated to around 60°C for about 8 hours. The solvent was evaporated and the residue obtained taken up in ethyl acetate and a 10% sodium bicarbonate solution. After phase separation, the organic phase was washed with water and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was then evaporated. After purification over a silica column (eluent: ethyl

acetate - heptane / 7-3), a light beige solid was obtained in the form of a glue (yield of 4%). Free base. Melting point: 110-112 °C. MH+ = 407.3.

Example 13786: (1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-*N*,*N*-dimethylmethanamine

(1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine (0.6 g; 0.0018 mol; prepared according to experimental conditions analogous to the preceding examples and using the appropriate starting compounds and reaction products) was diluted in 15 ml tetrahydrofurane. Triethylamine (1.12 ml; 0.008 mol) and then methyl 4-toluenesulfonate (0.75 g; 0.004 mol) were added dropwise. The mixture was agitated about 48 hours at about 23°C and then poured in icy water. After extraction with ether and phase separation, the organic phase was washed with water and afterwards with a saturated solution of sodium chloride. The organic phase was then dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated using a rotative evaporator. After purification over a silica column (eluent: ethyl acetate - heptane / 7-3 followed by CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-MeOH / 95-5), a white powder was obtained (yield of 44%). Free base. Melting point: 78-80 °C. MH+ = 292.2.

The following further examples were made according to the procedures described in examples 13777 to 13786 and to the general procedures described in this application.

Example 13787: tert-butyl (1R)-1-(4-tert-butyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 104-106 °C.

5

10

20 Example 13788: (4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 228-230 °C.

Example 13789: N-((1S)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1-hexanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 132-134 °C.

25 <u>Example 13790</u>: *tert*-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 102-104 °C.

Example 13791: (4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1-methyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 279-280 °C.

Example 13792: (1S)-3-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 150-152 °C.

5 <u>Example 13793</u>: (R,S)-*N*-(2-(1-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1-butanamine

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13794: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-2-(6-fluoro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

10 Free base. Melting point: 98-100 °C.

Example 13795: (R,S)-4-(2-{1-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)pentyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

Free base. Melting point 172-176 °C.

Example 13796: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-pentanamine

Free base. Melting point: 201-203 °C.

15

Example 13797: (1R)-N-benzyl-2-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

Free base. Melting point: 228-230 °C.

20 <u>Example 13798</u>: *tert*-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)hexylcarbamate

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13799: (R,S)-N-hexyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Free base. Melting point: 140-142 °C.

Example 13800: (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)hexylamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 146-148 °C.

Example 13801: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

5 Hydrochloride. Melting point: starting from 115 °C.

Example 13802: (R,S)-*N*-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13803: (R,S)-*N*-(4-chlorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-10 1-heptanamine

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13804: (R,S)-1-(4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 110-112 °C.

Example 13805: (R,S)-*N*-(2-chlorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-15 1-heptanamine

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13806: (R,S)-N-(2-fluorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

20 <u>Example 13807</u>: (R,S)-*N*-butyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13808: (R,S)-*N*-isopentyl-*N*-(1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)amine Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13809: (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-*N*-hexyl-1-heptanamine

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13810: (R,S)-N-pentyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

5 Free base. Melting point 118-120 °C.

Example 13811: (R,S)-*N*-(1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)cyclohexanamine Free base. Melting point: 68-70 °C.

Example 13812: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

10 Free base. Melting point: 192-194 °C.

Example 13813: butyl (4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate Free base. Melting point: 130-132 °C.

Example 13814: (R,S)-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)cyclopentanamine Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13815: (R,S)-*N*-{1-(4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl}-cyclohexanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 155-157 °C.

Example 13816: (R,S)-*N*-{1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl}-cyclobutanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 144-146 °C.

Example 13817: (1R)-N-benzyl-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

Free base. Melting point: 100-102 °C.

<u>Example 13818</u>: (R,S)-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(5-methyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 208-210 °C.

Example 13819: (R,S)-2-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

5 Hydrochloride. Melting point: 180-182 °C.

<u>Example 13820</u>: (R,S)-2-(1-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethylamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 110-114 °C.

Example 13821: (1S)-N-benzyl-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

Free base. Melting point: 118-120 °C.

Example 13822: (1R)-N-benzyl-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

Free base. Melting point: 120-122 °C.

15 <u>Example 13823</u>: *tert*-butyl (1*R*)-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 208-210 °C.

Example 13824: (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine Hydrochloride. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

20 <u>Example 13825</u>: *N*-((1*R*)-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-benzamide Free base. Melting point: 218-220 °C.

Example 13826: benzyl (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 105-108 °C.

Example 13827: tert-butyl (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point 220-222 °C.

Example 13828: tert-butyl (4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate

5 Free base. Melting point: 170-172 °C.

Example 13829: tert-butyl (1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 140-142 °C.

Example 13830: (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenylethyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

10 Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13831: (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: begins to stick around 220 °C.

Example 13832: (1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 248-250 °C.

Example 13833: (1*R*)-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-*N*-(2-phenoxyethyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

Free base. Melting point: 94-96 °C.

Example 13834: (1R)-1-(4-tert-butyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethylamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 230-232 °C.

20 <u>Example 13835</u>: *N*-benzyl(1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine Free base. Melting point: 60-62 °C.

Example 13836: (1R)-2-(1-benzothien-3-yl)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

Free base. Melting point: 152-154 °C.

Example 13837: tert-butyl (R,S)-2-(6-chloro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 208-210 °C.

Example 13838: (R,S)-2-(6-chloro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 210-212 °C.

Example 13839: tert-butyl (1R)-3-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)butylcarbamate

Example 13840: (1R)-N-benzyl-3-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine

Free base. Melting point: 134-135 °C.

Free base. Melting point: 88-90 °C.

10

Example 13841: tert-butyl (R,S)-phenyl(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-methylcarbamate Free base. Melting point: 134-136 °C.

Example 13842: (R,S)-phenyl(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methylamine

Hydrochloride. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13843: tert-butyl (1R)-3-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-propylcarbamate Free base. Melting point: 72-74 °C.

Example 13844: (1R)-3-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-propanamine

20 Hydrochloride. Melting point: 174-176 °C.

Example 13845: (R,S)-N-benzyl(phenyl)(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine Free base. Melting point: 144-146 °C.

Example 13846: (1R)-N-benzyl-3-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-propanamine Free base. Melting point 142-144 °C.

Example 13847: 4-(2-{((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

5 Free base. Melting point: 100-102 °C.

Example 13848: N-benzyl(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

<u>Example 13849</u>: 4-(1-benzyl-2-{((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

10 Free base. Melting point: 167-169 °C.

Example 13850: (4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 240-242 °C.

Example 13851: (R,S) 1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 131-134 °C.

Example 13852: (1-benzyl-4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 170-174 °C.

Example 13853: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine Free base. Melting point 160-162 °C.

Example 13854: 4-(2-{((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl}-1-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-20 4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

Free base. Melting point 208-210 °C.

Example 13855: tert-butyl (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(1-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 96-100 °C.

Example 13856: 4-(2-{((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino)methyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

Free base. Melting point: 72-74 °C.

Example 13857: (1*R*)-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(1-methyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 206-210 °C.

Example 13858: tert-butyl methyl((5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-methyl)carbamate

10 Free base. Melting point: 70-72 °C.

Example 13859: (4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-*N*-methylmethanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 218-220 °C.

Example 13860: N-methyl-(5-methyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 218-220 °C.

Example 13861: 4-(2-{(benzyl(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

Free base. Melting point: 130-132 °C.

Example 13862: (1R)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenyl-1-propanamine

20 Hydrochloride. Melting point: 215-218 °C.

Example 13863: N-benzyl(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: > 250 °C.

Example 13864: (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenyl-1-propanamine

Free base. Melting point: 210-213 °C.

Example 13865: tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)pentylcarbamate

5 Free base. Melting point: 126 °C.

Example 13866: (R,S)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-pentanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 197-200 °C.

Example 13867: (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)pentylamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 178-180 °C.

10 Example 13868: tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-heptylcarbamate Free base. Melting point: 77-80 °C.

Example 13869: tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-heptylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 64-65 °C.

Example 13870: (R,S)-1-(4-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 157-160 °C.

Example 13871: (R,S)-1-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 238-240 °C.

Example 13872: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-pentanamine

20 Free base. Melting point: 200-202 °C.

Example 13873: tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-heptylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 125-127 °C.

Example 13874: (R,S)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 182-184 °C.

Example 13875: tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-heptylcarbamate Free base. Melting point: 141-143 °C.

5 <u>Example 13876</u>: (R,S)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 231-232 °C.

Example 13877: (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 230-231 °C.

Example 13878: (R,S)-4-(2-{1-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)heptyl}-1*H*-imidazol-10 4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

Free base. Melting point 142-144 °C.

<u>Example 13879</u>: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Acétate. Melting point: 115-116 °C.

Example 13880: 4-(2-{(1S)-1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)propyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

Free base. Melting point: 138-140 °C.

Example 13881: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Free base. Melting point 100-102 °C.

Example 13882: (1S)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-propanamine

5 Hydrochloride. Melting point: > 250 °C.

Example 13883: (1S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-propanamine

Free base. Melting point: 220-222 °C.

Example 13884: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)10 1-heptanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 185-188 °C.

Example 13885: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Free base. Melting point: 155-157 °C.

Example 13886: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-hexanamine Free base. Melting point: 192-194 °C.

Example 13887: (R,S)-4-(2-(1-aminoheptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)benzonitrile Hydrochloride. Melting point: 218-220 °C.

Example 13888: (R,S)-1-(4-(4-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

20 Free base. Melting point: starting from 126 °C.

Example 13889: tert-butyl (1R)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)butylcarbamate Free base. Melting point: 156-158 °C.

Example 13890: 4-(2-{(1R)-1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

Free base! Melting point: 145.6 °C.

Example 13891: (1R)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine

5 Hydrochloride. Melting point: 155.4 °C.

Example 13892: (R,S)-4-(2-(1-aminoheptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-2,6-di(*tert*-butyl)-phenol Hydrochloride. Melting point: 204-206 °C.

Example 13893: (1*R*)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 182-184 °C.

10 <u>Example 13894</u>: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-(4-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Free base. Melting point: begins to stick around 130 °C.

Example 13895: (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine

15 Free base. Melting point: 78.6 °C.

Example 13896: (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine Free base. Melting point: 218-220 °C.

Example 13897: (R,S)-N-(3-chlorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

20 Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13898: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Free base, Melting point: 141-142 °C.

Example 13899: (R,S)-4-{2-(1-(benzylamino)heptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl}benzonitrile Free base. Melting point 188-189 °C.

Example 13900: (R,S)-4-(2-(1-aminoheptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-*N*,*N*-diethylaniline Hydrochloride. Melting point: 192 °C.

5 <u>Example 13901</u>: (1*R*)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 178-181 °C.

Example 13902: (R,S)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 148-150 °C.

Example 13903: (R,S)-1-(4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

10 Hydrochloride. Melting point: 138-140 °C.

Example 13904: N-((1S)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)propyl)-1-butanamine

Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13905: (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine

15 Free base. The melting point could not be measured (sticks).

Example 13906: (R,S)-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)-N-propylamine Free base. Melting point: 94-98 °C.

Example 13907: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

20 Hydrochloride. Melting point: starting from 120 °C.

Example 13908: (R,S)-4-{2-(1-(benzylamino)heptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl}benzonitrile

Hydrochloride. Melting point: starting from 185 °C.

<u>Example 13909</u>: (R,S)-*N*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Free base. Melting point 126-128 °C.

5

Example 13910: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: starting from 110 °C.

Example 13911: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: starting from 90 °C.

10 <u>Example 13912</u>: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-*N*-(1-{4-(4-(diethylamino)phenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yi}heptyl)amine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 170 °C.

Example 13913: (R,S)-1-(4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine Hydrochloride. Melting point: 148-150 °C.

Example 13914: tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexylcarbamate

Free base. Melting point: 134-136 °C.

Example 13915: (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methyl-1-hexanamine

20 Hydrochloride. Melting point: 200-202 °C.

Example 13916: (R,S)-N-isobutyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine Acetate. Melting point: 70-72 °C.

Example 13917: (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methyl-1-hexanamine

Free base. Melting point: 92-94 °C.

Example 13918: (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)
1-heptanamine

Free base. Oil.

Example 13919: (R,S)-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)cyclobutanamine

Free base. Melting point: 148-150 °C.

Example 13920: 4-(2-{(1S)-1-((butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethyl}-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-10 1,1'-biphenyl

Free base. Melting point: 118-122 °C.

Example 13921: 4-(2-((1R)-1-((butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethyl)-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl

Free base. Melting point: 114-116 °C.

Example 13922: (R,S)-N-isopropyl-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)amine

Free base. Melting point: 114-116 °C.

Example 13923: (R,S)-N-{1-(4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl}-cyclohexanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 194 °C.

20 <u>Example 13924</u>: (R,S)-*N*-(1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)-cyclohexanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 168-170 °C.

Example 13925: (R,S)-2-(5-fluoro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethylamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 220-222 °C.

Example 13926: N-{(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methyl}cyclohexanamine

5 Free base. Melting point: 202-204 °C.

<u>Example 13927</u>: (R,S)-*N*-{2-(5-fluoro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl}cyclobutanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 180-190 °C.

Example 13928: (R,S)-*N*-{1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-4-methylpentyl}cyclohexanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 230-232 °C.

Example 13929: (R,S)-*N*-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 142-144 °C.

15 <u>Example 13930</u>: (R,S)-*N*-{1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexyl}-cyclohexanamine

Hydrochloride. Melting point: 216.7 °C.

<u>Example 13931</u>: *N*-{(1*R*)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-2-methylpropyl}-cyclohexanamine

20 Free base. Melting point: 224-226 °C.

## **CLAIMS**

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of the formula (I).

5

15

the racemic-diastereomeric mixtures and optical isomers of said compound of formula (I), the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts and prodrugs thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

10 wherein

---- represents an optional bond;

R<sup>1</sup> is H, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-O-Z<sup>1</sup> or -(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-C(O)-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>3</sup>:

Z¹ is an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of (C₁-C₁₂)alkyl, benzo[b]thiophene, phenyl, naphthyl, benzo[b]furanyl, thiophene,

isoxazolyl, indolyl,

R2 is H or (C,-C,)alky1;

or  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are taken together with the nitrogen atoms to which they are attached to form a compound of formula (Ia), (Ib) or (Ic),

20

R3 is -(CH2)m-E-(CH2)m-Z2;

E is O, S,-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-, -NH-C(O)-O- or a bond;

 $Z^2$  is H,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl, amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylguanidino, or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyridinyl and naphthyl;

5 R4 is H or -(CH2)m-A1;

10

15

20

 $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^1X^2)$ ,  $-C(=Y)-X^2$ ,  $-C(=NH)-X^2$  or  $X^2$ ;

Y is O or S:

 $X^1$  is H,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -NH- $(C_1-C_0)$ alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -N-di- $(C_1-C_0)$ alkyl or  $-(CH_2)_m$ -aryl;

X2 is -(CH2)m-Y1-X3 or optionally substituted (C1-C12)alkyl;

Y1 is O, S, NH, C=O, (C2-C12)alkenyl having one or more double bonds,

-NH-CO-, -CO-NH-, -NH-CO-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-, -C=C-, SO<sub>2</sub> or a bond;

 $X^3$  is H, an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy, aryloxy,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, -CH-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, thiophene, imidazolyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, benzothiazolyl, furanyl, indolyl, morpholino, benzo[b]furanyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, - $(CH_2)_m$ -phenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, phthalamidyl, pyrimidinyl,

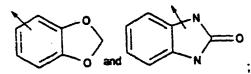
or X<sup>1</sup> and X<sup>2</sup> are taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached to form an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of thiazolyl

Y2 is CH-X4, N-X4, -C(X4X4), O or S;

X4 for each occurrence is independently -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y<sup>3</sup>-X<sup>5</sup>;

Y3 is -C(O)-, -C(O)O- or a bond;

 $X^{\delta}$  is hydroxy,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl, amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of aryl, aryl $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, indolyl, -CH(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>,



10 R<sup>5</sup> is  $(C_1-C_{12})$  alkyl,  $(C_0-C_0)$  alkyl-C(O)-O-Z<sup>5</sup>,  $(C_0-C_0)$  alkyl-C(O)-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>3</sup> or optionally substituted aryl;

 $Z^3$  for each occurrence is independently amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N.N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, -NH-C(O)-O- $(CH_2)$ <sub>m</sub>-phenyl -NH-C(O)-O- $(CH_2)$ <sub>m</sub>- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of imidazolyl,

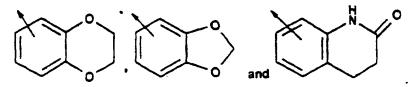
15 pyridinyl, morpholino, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, furarryl and thiophene;

R<sup>6</sup> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl;

R7 is (C1-C12) alkyl or -(CH2), -Z4;

5 .

Z<sup>4</sup> is an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, indolyl, thiophene, benzo[b]furan, benzo[b]thiophene, isoxazolyl,



 $Z^5$  is H,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(CH_2)_m$ -aryl;

wherein an optionally substituted moiety is optionally substituted by one or more substituents, each independently selected from the group consisting of Cl, F, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, N<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkoxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>n</sub>, -S-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>n</sub>, -S-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>n</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-N-di-((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl) and -(C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>n</sub>;

 $X^6$  for each occurrence is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, Cl, F, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, CN, OH, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkoxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NiH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-N-di-((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl) and -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl;

- n for each occurrence is independently 0 or an integer from 1 to 6; and n for each occurrence is independently an integer from 1 to 5; provided that:
  - (a) when  $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl, or  $-C(O)-O-Z^5$  and  $Z^6$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or optionally substituted aryl;  $R^6$  is H or  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl;  $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or  $Z^4$  and  $Z^4$  is thiophene or optionally substituted phenyl, then  $R^3$  is not  $-C(O)-O-(CH_2)_m-Z$  where m is 0 and Z is H or  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or where m is 1 to 6 and Z is H;
  - (b) when  $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or optionally substituted phenyl;  $R^6$  is H or  $(C_1-C_5)$ alkyl;  $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl and  $R^3$  is  $-O-(CH_2)-Z^2$ , then  $Z^2$  is not an optionally substituted molety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyridinyl, and naphthyl; and
  - (c) when  $R^5$  is H or  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl;  $R^6$  is  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl;  $R^7$  is  $(C_7-C_{12})$ alkyl; and  $R^3$  is  $-O-Z^2$  or  $-S-Z^2$ , then  $Z^2$  is not an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, thiophene, benzothienyl and indolyl.
- A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>z</sub> phenyl; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>nr</sub>A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl; R<sup>6</sup> is H; where A<sup>1</sup> is -C(=Y)-N(X<sup>1</sup>X<sup>2</sup>);

Y is O; X1 is H or methyl;

20

25

X2 is -(CH2)-Y1-X3:

m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1, 2 or 3; Y1 is a bond or O; and X3 is Nmethylpyrrolidin-2-yl, diethylamino, pyridinyl, thiophene, imidazolyl, diethoxymethyl. 1-benzyl-piperidin-4-yl, optionally substituted phenyl or

5

10

15

A compound according to claim 1 wherein R1 is H; R2 is H; R3 is -CH2phenyl; R4 is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A1 where m in the definition of R4 is 0; R5 is phenyl; R6 is H; where  $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^1X^2)$ ;

Y is O:

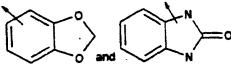
X1 is benzyl and X2 is 2-hydroxyethyl;

or X1 and X2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

attached to form

where Y2 is C-X4 or N-X4;

X4 is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y3-X5 where m in the definition of X4 is 0 or 1; and X5 is selected from the group consisting of furanyl, benzyl, phenyl, amino,



A compound according to claim 1 wherein R1 is H; R2 is H; R3 is -CH2phenyl;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>- $A^1$  where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl;  $R^6$  is H; where A1 is -C(=Y)-X2;

Y is O: X2 is -(CH2)m-Y1-X3; 20

where m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1 or 2;

Y1 is O, -NH-CO-, -CO-NH-, -NH-CO-O-CH2+, SO2 or a bond; and X3 is methyl, furanyl, pentyl, phenyl, indolyl, p-NOz-phenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, -CH(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>, benzothiazolyl, phthalamidyl, N,N-dimethylamino,

5. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -CH<sub>2</sub>-indol-3-yl;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl or t-Bu;  $R^6$  is H:

 $A^{1}$  is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^{1}X^{2});$ 

Y is O or S; X1 is H; X2 is -(CH2)m-Y1-X3;

m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0, 1 or 2;

Y' is a bond; and X' is phenyl, o-Cl-phenyl, m-Cl-phenyl, p-phenyloxy-phenyl, 2,6-di-isopropylphenyl, m-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-ethoxycarbonyl-phenyl, 2,4-difluorophenyl, m-NO<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, p-benzyloxyphenyl, o-isopropylphenyl, n-hexyl, 4-

morpholino, naphthyl or

6. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -CH<sub>2</sub>-indol-3-yl;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl or t-Bu;  $R^6$  is H;

where  $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-X^2$ ;

Y is 0:  $X^2$  is  $-(CH_2)_{m}-Y^1-X^3$ ;

where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0, 1 or 2;

Y<sup>1</sup> is O, -CO-NH-, -NH-CO-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-or a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is methyl, 3-pentyl, phenyl, p-NO<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, phthalamidyl, N,N-dimethylamino, p-aminophenyl, fluorenyl or

20

25

5

10

15

7. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -CH<sub>z</sub>-indol-3-yl;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>- $A^1$  where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl or t-Bu;  $R^6$  is H;

where  $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^1X^2)$ ;

Y is O;  $X^1$  is hydrogen;  $X^2$  is  $-(CH_2)_m - Y^1 - X^3$ ; where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0, 1, 2 or 3; 5

10

20

25

30

Y<sup>1</sup> is O, or a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is cyclopentyl, 4-OH-butyl, N,N-diethylamino, N-methyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl, -CH(ethoxy)<sub>2</sub>, phenyl, p-SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>-phenyl p-OH-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, -CH(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>,

8. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>-indoi-3-yl; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl or t-Bu; R<sup>6</sup> is H:

where A1 is -C(=Y)-X2,

Y is 0;  $X^2$  is  $-(CH_2)_m - Y^1 - X^3$ ;

where m in the definition of X2 is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

Y¹ is -NH-CO, -C≃C-, -C⇒C- or a bond; and X³ is t-butyl, 1-methylcarbonyl-piperidin-4-yl, phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, m-CF₃-phenyl, 4-nitro-naphthyl, p-methoxy-phenyl, m-(phenylethyl)-phenyl, indol-3-yl or p-aminophenyl.

9. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>
15 indol-3-yl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl, o-methoxyphenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl or p-N,N-diethylamino-phenyl; R<sup>8</sup> is H;

where  $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^1X^2)$ ;

Y is O; X1 is H; X2 is -(CH2)m-Y1-X3;

where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0:

Y¹ is a bond; and X³ is o-Br-phenyl, m-Br-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, o-Cl-phenyl, m-Cl-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, o-nitro-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, m-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, 2,4-di-F-phenyl, 2,5-di-F-phenyl, 2,5-di-methoxy-phenyl, m-OMe-phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, 2-CF<sub>3</sub>-4-Cl-phenyl or 3-nitro-4-F-phenyl.

10. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -CH<sub>2</sub>-indol-3-yl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl, o-methoxyphenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl or p-N,N-diethylamino-phenyl; R<sup>6</sup> is H;

where A1 is -C(=Y)-X2;

Y is 0:  $X^2$  is  $-(CH_2)_m - Y^1 - X^3$ :

where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 1:

Y<sup>1</sup> is a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, o-Br-phenyl, m-Br-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, o-Cl-phenyl, m-Cl-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, o-nitro-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, m-F-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, n-F-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, N,N-di-methytamino-phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, m-OMe-phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, p-Me-phenyl, p-OH-phenyl or 2,4-di-F-phenyl.

- 11. A compound according to claim 9 wherein R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl and R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl and the stereochemistry at the carbon to which R<sup>3</sup> is attached is the R-configuration.
- 12. A compound according to claim 10 wherein R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl and R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl and the stereochemistry at the carbon to which R<sup>3</sup> is attached is the R-configuration.
- 13. A compound according to claim 10 wherein R<sup>5</sup> is o-OMe-phenyl and R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl and the stereochemistry at the carbon to which R<sup>3</sup> is attached is the R-configuration.
- 14. A compound according to claim 10 wherein R<sup>5</sup> is o-OMe-phenyl and R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl and the stereochemistry at the carbon to which R<sup>3</sup> is attached is the S-configuration.
- 15. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>20 NH-CO-O-t-Bu or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl; R<sup>6</sup> is H;

where  $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-X^2$ ;

5

10

15

25

Y is O; X2 is -(CH2)m-Y1-X3;

where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0, 1 or 2:

- Y<sup>1</sup> is S, SO<sub>2</sub> or a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, p-Me-phenyl, p-OH-phenyl, 2,4-di-F-phenyl, 2-furanyl, 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, naphthyl, 2-quinolinyl, 3-quinolinyl, 4-quinolinyl, 8-quinolinyl, 1-isoquinolinyl, 2-thiophene or 2-pyrimidinyl.
- 16. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R¹ is H; R² is H; R³ is -(CH₂)<sub>4</sub> 30 NH-CO-O-t-Bu or -(CH₂)<sub>4</sub>-NH₂; R⁴ is -(CH₂)<sub>m</sub>-A¹ where m in the definition of R⁴ is 0; R⁵ is phenyl; R⁵ is H;

where  $A^1$  is  $-C(=Y)-X^2$ .

Y is O; X<sup>2</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y<sup>1</sup>-X<sup>3</sup>:

where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

Y<sup>1</sup> is a bond; and X<sup>3</sup> is 5-indolyl, 3-indolyl, 4-indolyl, 2-indolyl, 5-OMe-indol-3-yl, 5-OMe-indol-2-yl, 5-OH-indol-3-yl, 5-Br-indol-3-yl, 2-Me-indol-3-yl, 2-benzothiophene, 3-benzothiophene or 2-benzoturan.

17. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is H; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>indol-3-yl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>4</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl or p-OMe-phenyl; R<sup>6</sup> is H;

where A1 is X2;

 $X^2$  is  $-(CH_2)_{n}-Y^1-X^2$ ;

where m in the definition of X2 is 1, 2 or 3;

Y' is S. O or a bond; and X' is phenyl, o-OH-phenyl, p-OH-phenyl, o-F-phenyl, 10 m-F-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, o-CF<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, m-OMe-phenyl, o-nitrophenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 2-nitro-3-OMe-phenyl, o-Br-phenyl, m-3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, p-N,Np-Br-phenyl, 2-thiophene, Br-phenvi. D-(3-(N,Np-OCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, dimethylamino-phenyl, dimethylamino)propoxy)phenyl, 3-F-4-OMe-phenyl, 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 4-15 pyridinyl, 2-Cl-quinolin-3-yl, 2-quinolinly, methyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, 3,3dimethyl-butyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl or p-t-Bu-phenyl.

18. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is H;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl;  $R^6$  is H;

where A1 is X2;

20

25

30

 $X^2$  is  $-(CH_2)_{m}-Y^1-X^3$ ;

where m in the definition of X2 is 1, 2 or 3;

Y¹ is O or a bond; and X³ is phenyl, o-OH-phenyl, p-OH-phenyl, o-F-phenyl, m-F-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, o-CF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, m-OMe-phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, o-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 2-nitro-3-OMe-phenyl, o-Br-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-phenyl-phenyl, 2-thiophene, 3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, p-N,N-dimethylamino-phenyl, p-benzyloxy-phenyl, p-OCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-(3-(N,N-dimethylamino)propoxy)phenyl, 3-F-4-OMe-phenyl, 2-pyridinyl, 3-pyridinyl, 4-pyridinyl, 2-Cl-quinolin-3-yl, 2-quinolinly, 3-indolyl, 6-methoxycarbonyl-indol-3-yl, 1-methyl-indol-3-yl, 2-methyl-indol-3-yl, methyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, 3,3-dimethyl-butyl, benzyl, cyclohexyl or p-t-Bu-phenyl.

19. A compound according to claim 1 wherein  $R^1$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-CO- $Z^1$ ;  $R^2$  is H;  $R^3$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-benzyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-phenyl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl;  $R^4$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>- $A^1$  where m in the definition of  $R^4$  is 0;  $R^5$  is phenyl;  $R^6$  is H;

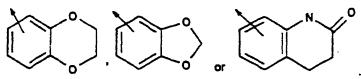
where Z¹ is ethyl, phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, p-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-N<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, p-CN-phenyl, 2.5-di-OMe-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, / N,N-dimethylamino-phenyl, 3-methyl-4-Cl-phenyl or naphthyt;

5 A1 is -C(=Y)-X2;

Y is O; X<sup>2</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y<sup>1</sup>-X<sup>3</sup>; where m in the definition of X<sup>2</sup> is 0; Y<sup>1</sup> is O; and X<sup>3</sup> is t-Bu.

20. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-CO-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>1</sup> is 0, 1 or 2; R<sup>2</sup> is H; R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>a</sub>-NH-CO-O-t-Bu; R<sup>4</sup> is H or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>1</sup> where m in the definition of R<sup>4</sup> is 0; R<sup>6</sup> is phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, t-Bu, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-O-t-Bu, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-imidazol-1-yl, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-pyridin-2-yl, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-4-morpholino, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)-pyridin-4-yl or -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-NN-diethylamino; R<sup>6</sup> is H:

where Z¹ is ethyl, propyl, phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-CN-phenyl, p-N<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-phenyl-phenyl, 3-Me-4-Cl-phenyl, p-N,N-diethylamino-phenyl, 2.5-di-OMe-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, p-DCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-benzyloxy-phenyl, p-pentyl-phenyl, 3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, 3-nitro-4-Cl-phenyl, 3-Cl-4-nitro-phenyl, 3-methyl-5-chloro-benzothiophen-2-yl, 2-benzofuranyl, 3-benzothiophene, 3-phenyl-isoxazol-5-yl, 3-(2,4-di-Cl-phenyl)-isoxazol-5-yl, 3-indolyl, 5-Br-thiophen-2-yl, naphthyl,



A1 is -C(=Y)-X2:

20

25

Y is O; X2 is -(CH2)m-Y1-X3;

where m in the definition of  $X^2$  is 0:

Y1 is O; and X3 is t-Bu.

21. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are taken together to form a compound of formula (lb) or (lc);

R<sup>3</sup> is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-indol-3-yl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)-phenyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH-CO-O-benzyl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>5</sup> is phenyl, o-OMe-phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, t-Bu or -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>; R<sup>6</sup> is H:

R<sup>7</sup> is ethyl, propyl, phenyl, p-OMe-phenyl, p-Cl-phenyl, p-Br-phenyl, p-F-phenyl, p-nitro-phenyl, m-nitro-phenyl, p-CN-phenyl, p-N<sub>2</sub>-phenyl, p-phenyl, 3-Me-4-Cl-phenyl, p-N,N-diethylamino-phenyl, 2,5-di-OMe-phenyl, 3,4-di-Cl-phenyl, 3,4-di-F-phenyl, p-OCF<sub>3</sub>-phenyl, p-benzyloxy-phenyl, p-pentyl-phenyl, 3,4,5-tri-OMe-phenyl, 3-nitro-4-Cl-phenyl, 3-Cl-4-nitro-phenyl, 3-methyl-5-chloro-benzothiophen-2-yl, 2-bezofuranyl, 3-benzothiophene, 3-phenyl-isoxazol-5-yl, 3-(2,4-di-Cl-phenyl)-isoxazol-5-yl, 3-indolyl, 5-Br-thiophen-2-yl, naphthyl,

## 22. A compound of the formula (II).

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R^4 & & \\
N & & \\
R^2 & & \\
R^1 & & \\
\end{array}$$
(II)

10

20

5

the racemic-diastereometic mixtures and optical isomers of said compound of formula (II), the pharmaceutically-acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of said prodrug.

## 15 wherein

---- represents an optional bond;

 $R^1$  is H, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>1</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-O-Z<sup>1</sup> or -(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>0</sub>)alkyl-C(O)-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>3</sup>;

Z<sup>1</sup> is an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, benzo[b]thiophene, phenyl, naphthyl, benzo[b]furanyl, thiophene,

isoxazolyl, indolyl,

R2 is H or (C,-C,)alkyt;

or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are taken together with the nitrogen atoms to which they are attached to form a compound of formula (IIa), (IIb) or (IIc),

$$R^4$$
 $R^3$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^4$ 
 $R^5$ 
 $R^6$ 
 $R^6$ 
 $R^7$ 
 $R^6$ 
 $R^6$ 
 $R^7$ 
 $R^8$ 
 $R^8$ 
 $R^8$ 
 $R^8$ 
 $R^8$ 
 $R^8$ 
 $R^8$ 
 $R^8$ 

 $R^3$  is  $-(CH_2)_m-E-(CH_2)_m-Z^2$ ;

E is O, S,-C(O)-, -C(O)-O-, -NH-C(O)-O-, -N(C1-C6)alkyl-C(O)-O- or a bond;

 $Z^2$  is H,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl, amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylguanidino, or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyridinyl and naphthyl;

R' is H or -(CH2)\_-A1:

5

10

15

20

A' is  $-C(=Y)-N(X^1X^2)$ ,  $-C(=Y)-X^2$ ,  $-C(=NH)-X^2$  or  $X^2$ .

Y is O or S:

 $X^1$  is H,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ aikyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -NH- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $-(CH_2)_m$ -N-di- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or  $-(CH_2)_m$ -aryl;

 $X^2$  is  $-(CH_2)_m-Y^1-X^3$  or optionally substituted  $(C_1-C_{12})$  alkyt;

Y¹ is O, S, NH, C=O, ( $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ )alkenyl having one or more double bonds, -NH-CO-, -CO-NH-, -NH-CO-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-, -CaC-, SO<sub>2</sub> or a bond;

 $X^3$  is H, an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl.  $(C_3-C_6)$ cycloalkyl,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy, aryloxy,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, -CH-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkoxy, pyrrolidinyl, pyridinyl, thiophene, imidazolyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, benzothiazolyl, furanyl, indolyl, morpholino, benzo[b]furanyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, - $(CH_2)_m$ -phenyl, naphthyl, fluorenyl, phthalamidyl, pyrimidinyl,

or  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  are taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached to form an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of thiazolyl,

5

Y<sup>2</sup> is CH-X<sup>4</sup>, N-X<sup>4</sup>, -C(X<sup>4</sup>X<sup>4</sup>), O or S;

X<sup>4</sup> for each occurrence is independently H or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Y<sup>3</sup>-X<sup>5</sup>;

Y3 is -C(0)-, -C(0)0- or a bond;

 $X^6$  is hydroxy,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl, amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of aryl, aryl $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl, furanyl, pyridinyl, indolyl, piperidinyl, -CH(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>.

10

 $R^{5}$  is  $(C_{1}-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(C_{0}-C_{6})$ alkyl- $C(O)-O-Z^{6}$ ,  $(C_{0}-C_{6})$ alkyl- $C(O)-NH-(CH_{2})_{m}-Z^{3}$  or optionally substituted aryl;

 $Z^3$  for each occurrence is independently amino,  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, amino $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl,  $(C_5-C_7)$ cycloalkylamino, amino $(C_5-C_7)$ cycloalkyl, N- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, N,N-di- $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkylamino, -NH-C(O)-O- $(CH_2)$ <sub>m</sub>-phenyl, -NH-C(O)-O- $(CH_2)$ <sub>m</sub>- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, -CH(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>,  $(C_5-C_7)$ cycloalkyl,

or an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of imidazolyt, pyridinyl, morpholino, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, furanyl, phenyl, indolyl and thiophene, provided that when m is 0 in the formula for  $R^5$  then  $Z^3$  is not -NH-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl or -NH-C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkyl;

R<sup>6</sup> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl;

5

10

15 R<sup>7</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z<sup>4</sup>;

Z<sup>4</sup> is an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, indolyl, thiophene, benzo[b]furan, benzo[b]fthiophene, isoxazolyl,

 $Z^5$  is H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-aryl;

wherein an optionally substituted moiety is optionally substituted by one or more substituents, each independently selected from the group consisting of Cl, F, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, N<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkoxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>m</sub>, -S-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>m</sub>, -S-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>m</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl-(X<sup>6</sup>)<sub>m</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-C(O)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-N-di-((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl),

25  $-(C_0-C_{12})$ alkyi $-(X^6)_0$  and  $-(CH_2)_m$ -phenyi- $X^7$ ;

 $X^6$  for each occurrence is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, CI, F, Br, I, NO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, CN, OH, -CF<sub>3</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkoxy, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-N-di-((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl) and -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-phenyl;

- X<sup>7</sup> is -NH-C(=NH-HI)-X<sup>6</sup>, wherein X<sup>6</sup> is thiophene, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or phenyl; m for each occurrence is independently 0 or an integer from 1 to 6; and n for each occurrence is independently an integer from 1 to 5; provided that:
- (a) when R<sup>5</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl, or -C(O)-O-Z<sup>6</sup> and Z<sup>5</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl or optionally substituted anyl; R<sup>6</sup> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl; R<sup>7</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl or Z<sup>4</sup> and Z<sup>4</sup> is thiophene or optionally substituted phenyl, then R<sup>3</sup> is not -C(O)-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Z where m is 0 and Z is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>)alkyl or where m is 1 to 6 and Z is H;
  - (b) when  $R^5$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or optionally substituted phenyl;  $R^8$  is H or  $(C_1-C_0)$ alkyl;  $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl and  $R^3$  is  $-O-(CH_2)-Z^2$ , then  $Z^2$  is not an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, indolyl, imidazolyl, thiophene, benzothiophene, pyridinyl, and naphthyl; and
  - (c) when  $R^5$  is H or  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl;  $R^6$  is  $(C_1-C_0)$ alkyl;  $R^7$  is  $(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl; and  $R^3$  is  $-0-Z^2$  or  $-S-Z^2$ , then  $Z^2$  is not an optionally substituted moiety selected from the group consisting of phenyl, naphthyl, thiophene, benzothienyl and indolyl.
    - 23. A compound according to claim 22 of the formula

X<sup>1</sup> N H N Z<sup>3</sup>

wherein

5

15

20

H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>1</sub>, and

 $Z^3$  is -CH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub> or  $X^1$  is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and  $X^2$  is benzyl; or

25 X1 and X2 are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, to form

A compound according to claim 22 of the formula: 24.

$$X^{1}$$
 $N$ 
 $X^{2}$ 
 $X^{2}$ 
 $X^{3}$ 
 $X^{2}$ 
 $X^{3}$ 
 $X^{4}$ 
 $X^{2}$ 
 $X^{3}$ 
 $X^{4}$ 
 $X^{2}$ 
 $X^{3}$ 
 $X^{4}$ 
 $X^{5}$ 
 wherein 5

10 .

25.

Z³ is

 $X^1$  is  $-(CH_2)_2$ -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and  $X^2$  is benzyl; or

 $X^1$  and  $X^2$  are taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, to form

A compound according to claim 22 of the formula

wherein  $X^2$  is p-chloro-phenyl, p-methoxy-phenyl, 2,4-difluoro-phenyl or thienyl.

26. A compound according to claim 22 of the formula

- 5 wherein X² is p-chloro-phenyl, p-methoxy-phenyl, phenyl or thienyl.
  - 27. A compound according to claim 22 of the formula

28. A compound according to claim 22 of the formula

10 29. A compound according to claim 22 of the formula

wherein

5

10

R5 is

- 30. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 31. A method of eliciting an agonist effect from one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.
- 32. A method of eliciting an antagonist effect from one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

33. A method of binding one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

5

10

15

20

- 34. A method of treating acromegaty, restenosis, Crohn's disease, systemic sclerosis, external and internal pancreatic pseudocysts and ascites, VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, diarrhea, AIDS related diarrhea, chemotherapy related diarrhea, scleroderma, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, pancreatitis, small bowel obstruction, gastroesophageal reflux, duodenogastric reflux, Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Graves' Disease, diabetic neuropathy, Paget's disease, polycystic ovary disease, cancer, cancer cachexia, hypotension, postprandial hypotension, panic attacks, GH secreting adenomas or TSH secreting adenomas, in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to daim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.
- 35. A method of treating diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, insulin insensitivity, Syndrome X, angiopathy, proliferative retinopathy, dawn phenomenon, Nephropathy, peptic ulcers, enterocutaneous and pancreaticocutaneous fistula, Dumping syndrome, watery diarrhea syndrome, acute or chronic pancreatitis, gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumors, angiogenesis, inflammatory disorders, chronic allograft rejection, angioplasty, graft vessel bleeding or gastrointestinal bleeding in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.
  - 36. A method of inhibiting the proliferation of helicobacter pylon in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to said subject.
  - 37. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 22 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 38. A method of eliciting an agonist effect from one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 22 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.
  - 39. A method of eliciting an antagonist effect from one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises

administering a compound according to claim 22 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

40. A method of binding one or more somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 22 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

5

10

15

20

- 41. A method of treating acromegaly, restenosis, Crohn's disease, systemic sclerosis, external and internal pancreatic pseudocysts and ascites, VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, diarrhea, AIDS related diarrhea, chemotherapy related diarrhea, scleroderma, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, pancreatitis, small bowel obstruction, gastroesophageal reflux, duodenogastric reflux, Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Graves' Disease, diabetic neuropathy, Paget's disease, polycystic ovary disease, cancer, cancer cachexia, hypotension, postprandial hypotension, panic attacks, GH secreting adenomas or TSH secreting adenomas, in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 22 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.
- 42. A method of treating diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, insulin insensitivity, Syndrome X, angiopathy, proliferative retinopathy, dawn phenomenon, Nephropathy, peptic ulcers, enterocutaneous and pancreaticocutaneous fistula, Dumping syndrome, watery diarrhea syndrome, acute or chronic pancreatitis, gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumors, angiogenesis, inflammatory disorders, chronic allograft rejection, angioplasty, graft vessel bleeding or gastrointestinal bleeding in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 22 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.
- 43. A method of inhibiting the proliferation of helicobacter pylori in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according claim 22 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to said subject.

## 44. A compound selected from the group consisting of:

 $N-\{1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexyl\}-N-cyclohexylamine; \\ N-\{1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl\}cyclohexanamine; \\ (4-phenyl-1 $H$-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;$ 

- (1*S*)-3-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine;
  (R,S)-*N*-(2-(1-methyl-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1-butanamine;
  (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-2-(6-fluoro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  (1*R*)-*N*-benzyl-2-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  (1*R*)-2-(1*H*-indol-3-yl)-*N*-(2-phenylethyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
- 10 (1R)-N-benzyl-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  N-benzyl(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
  tert-butyl (1R)-1-(4-tert-butyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-ethylcarbamate;
  (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(1-benzyl-4-tert-butyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethanamine;
  N-((1S)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-1-hexanamine;
- tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylcarbamate;
  (4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1-methyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
  (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine; *N*-benzyl-*N*-((4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methyl)-1-hexanamine; *N*-benzyl(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-*N*-methylmethanamine;
- (R,S)-4-(2-{1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)pentyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl; (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-pentanamine; (R,S)-N,N-dihexyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine; tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)hexylcarbamate; (R,S)-N-hexyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
- 25 (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)hexylamine; (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine; (R,S)-*N*-(2,6-dichlorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine; (R,S)-*N*-(4-chlorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine; (R,S)-1-(4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine;
- (R,S)-N-(2-chlorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
   (R,S)-N-(2-fluorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
   (R,S)-N-butyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
   (R,S)-N-isopentyl-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)amine;
   (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-N-hexyl-1-heptanamine;

- (R,S)-N-pentyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
- (R.S)-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)cyclohexanamine;
- (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
- butyl (4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate;
- 5 (R,S)-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)cyclopentanamine;
  - (R,S)-N-{1-(4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl}-cyclohexanamine;
  - (R,S)-N-{1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl}-cyclobutanamine;
  - (1R)-N-benzyl-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  - (R,S)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
- 10 (R,S)-2-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  - (R,S)-2-(1-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethylamine;
  - (1S)-N-benzyl-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  - (1R)-N-benzyl-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethanamine;
  - tert-butyl (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethylcarbamate;
- 15 (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  - N-((1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-benzamide;
  - benzyl (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethylcarbamate;
  - tert-butyl (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylcarbamate;
  - tert-butyl (4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate;
- 20 tert-butyl (1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate;
  - N-((1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl)-2-pyrimidinamine;
  - (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  - (1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
  - (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-N-(2-phenoxyethyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethanamine;
- 25 (1R)-1-(4-tert-butyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethylamine;
  - N-benzyl(1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
  - (1R)-2-(1-benzothien-3-yl)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  - tert-butyl (R,S)-2-(6-chloro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylcarbamate;
  - (R.S)-2-(6-chloro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-ethylamine;
- 30 tert-butyl (1R)-3-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)butylcarbamate;
  - (1R)-N-benzyl-3-methyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine;
  - tert-butyl (R,S)-phenyl(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methylcarbamate;
  - (R.S)-phenyl(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)methylamine;
  - tert-butyl (1R)-3-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-propylcarbamate;

```
(1R)-3-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-propanamine;
 (R,S)-N-benzyl(phenyl)(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
 (1R)-N-benzyl-3-phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-propanamine;
 4-(2-{((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)- 1,1'-biphenyl;
(1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N,N-dimethylmethanamine;
 4-(1-benzyl-2-{((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;
 (4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
 (R,S) 1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine;
 (1-benzyl-4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
 (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazoi-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
 4-(2-{((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl]-1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;
 tert-butyl (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(1-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethylcarbamate;
4-(2-{((tert-butoxycarbonyl)(methyl)amino)methyl]-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;
 (1R)-2-(1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(1-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-ethanamine;
 tert-butyl methyl((5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-methyl)carbamate;
 (4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-N-methylmethanamine;
 N-methyl-(5-methyl-4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
 4-(2-{(benzyl(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)methyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;
 (1R)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenyl-1-propanamine;
 N-benzyl(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methanamine;
 (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-phenyl-1-propanamine;
  tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)pentylcarbamate;
  (R,S)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-pentanamine;
  (R,S)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)pentylamine;
```

5

10

15

- tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-heptylcarbamate;
  tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-heptylcarbamate;
  (R,S)-1-(4-(4-methylphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  (R,S)-1-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine;
  (R,S)-*N*-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-pentanamine;
- tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylcarbamate; (R,S)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine; tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-heptylcarbamate; (R,S)-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)heptylamine; (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;

(R,S)-4-(2-{1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)heptyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;

- (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
- 4-(2-{(1S)-1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)propyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;
- (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
- (1S)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-propanamine;
  - (1S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-propanamine:
  - (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine:
  - (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-hexanamine;
- 10 (R,S)-4-(2-(1-aminoheptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)benzonitrile;
  - (R,S)-1-(4-(4-bromophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - tert-butyl (1R)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)butylcarbamate;
  - 4-(2-{(1R)-1-((tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino)butyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;
  - (1R)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine;
- 15 (R,S)-4-(2-(1-aminoheptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-2,6-di(*tert*-butyl)-phenol;
  - (1R)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine;
  - (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(4-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine;
  - (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-butanamine;
- 20 (R,S)-N-(3-chlorobenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - (R,S)-4-{2-(1-(benzylamino)heptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl}benzonitrile:
  - (R,S)-4-(2-(1-aminoheptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl)-*N*,*N*-diethylaniline:
  - (1R)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
- 25 (R,S)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - (R,S)-1-(4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-vl)-1-heptanamine:
  - N-((1S)-1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)propyl)-1-butanamine:
  - (1R)-N-benzyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethanamine;
  - (R,S)-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)-N-propylamine;
- 30 (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - (R,S)-4-{2-(1-(benzylamino)heptyl)-1*H*-imidazol-4-yl}benzonitrile;
  - (R,S)-N-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - (R.S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;
  - (R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(2-chlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine:

(R.S)-N-benzyl-N-(1-{4-(4-(diethylamino)phenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl}heptyl)amine;

(R,S)-1-(4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;

tert-butyl (R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexylcarbamate;

(R,S)-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methyl-1-hexanamine;

5 (R,S)-N-isobutyl-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;

(R.S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methyl-1-hexanamine;

(R,S)-N-benzyl-1-(4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;

(R.S)-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)cyclobutanamine;

4-(2-{(1S)-1-((butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;

10 4-(2-{(1R)-1-((butoxycarbonyl)amino)ethyl}-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl;

(R,S)-N-isopropyl-N-(1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)amine;

(R.S)-N-{1-(4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl}-cyclohexanamine;

(R,S)-N-(1-(4-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)heptyl)-cyclohexanamine;

(R,S)-2-(5-fluoro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl)ethylamine;

 $N=\{(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)methyl\}cyclohexanamine;$ 

30

 $(R,S)-N-\{2-(5-fluoro-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)ethyl\}-cyclobutanamine;$ 

(R,S)-N-{1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-4-methylpentyl}-cyclohexanamine;

(R,S)-N-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1-(4-phenyl-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1-heptanamine;

- 20 (R,S)-N-{1-(4-(3-bromophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-5-methylhexyl}-cyclohexanamine; and N-{(1R)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-2-methylpropyl}-cyclohexanamine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 45. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 44 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
  - 46. A method of eliciting an agonist effect from one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 44 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

47. A method of eliciting an antagonist effect from one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 44 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

48. A method of binding one or more of a somatostatin subtype receptor in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering a compound according to claim 44 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

- 49. A method of treating acromegaly, restenosis, Crohn's disease, systemic sclerosis, external and internal pancreatic pseudocysts and ascites, VIPoma, nesidoblastosis, hyperinsulinism, gastrinoma, Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome, diarrhea, AIDS related diarrhea, chemotherapy related diarrhea, scleroderma, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, pancreatitis, small bowel obstruction, gastroesophageal reflux, duodenogastric reflux, Cushing's Syndrome, gonadotropinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Graves' Disease, diabetic neuropathy, Paget's disease, polycystic ovary disease, cancer, cancer cachexia, hypotension, postprandial hypotension, panic attacks, GH secreting adenomas or TSH secreting adenomas, in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering an effective amount of a compound according to claim 44 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.
- 50. A method of treating diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, insulin insensitivity, Syndrome X, angiopathy, proliferative retinopathy, dawn phenomenon, Nephropathy, peptic ulcers, enterocutaneous and pancreaticocutaneous fistula, Dumping syndrome, watery diarrhea syndrome, acute or chronic pancreatitis, gastrointestinal hormone secreting tumors, angiogenesis, inflammatory disorders, chronic allograft rejection, angioplasty, graft vessel bleeding or gastrointestinal bleeding in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering an effective amount of a compound according to claim 44 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said subject.

25

20

5

10

15

51. A method of inhibiting the proliferation of helicobacter pylori in a subject in need thereof, which comprises administering an effective amount of a compound according claim 44 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, to said subject.

# (19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



## . - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1885 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1886 - 1

## (43) International Publication Date 7 February 2002 (07.02.2002)

**PCT** 

# (10) International Publication Number WO 02/010140 A3

(51) International Patent Classification?: C07D 233/54, 403/06, A61P 5/02, C07D 405/12, 411/12, 487/04, 403/14, 401/12, 471/10, 403/12, 417/12, 487/10

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/23959

(22) International Filing Date: 31 July 2001 (31.07.2001)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data: 60/222,584 1 August 2000 (01.08.2000)

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SOCIETE DE CONSEILS DE RECHERCHES ET D'APPLICATIONS SCIENTIFIQUES (S.C.R.A.S.) [FR/FR]; 51-53, rue du Docteur Blanche, F-75016 Paris (FR).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): THURIEAU, Christophe, Alain [FR/FR]; 84, avenue Kleber, F-75116 Paris (FR). POITOUT, Lydie, Francine [FR/FR]; 2, rue Anatole France, F-94270 Le Kremlin-Bicetre (FR). GALCERA, Marie-Odile [FR/FR]; 2, allée Jacques Anquetil, F-91070 Bondoufle (FR). GORDON, Thomas, D. [US/US]; 6 Rainbow Drive, Medway, MA 02053 (US). MORGAN, Barry, A. [US/US]; 237 Prospect Street, Franklin, MA 02038 (US). MOINET, Christophe, Philippe [FR/CA]; 9306 rue de Bretonvilliers, Montreal,

Quebec H2M 2A8 (CA). **BIGG, Dennis** [FR/FR]; 12, rue des Benedictines, F-91190 Gif-sur-Yvette (FR).

(74) Agent: TSAO, Y., Rocky; Fish & Richardson P.C., 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110-2804 (US).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

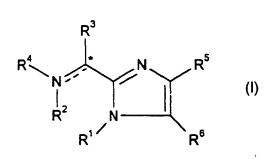
#### Published:

with international search report

(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 8 August 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: IMIDAZOLYL DERIVATIVES



(57) Abstract: The present invention is directed to imidazolyl derivatives of formula (I) where the substituents are defined in the specification, which are useful as agonists or antagonists of somatostatin receptors.

### INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intertional Application No PC1/US 01/23959

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 CO7D233/54 CO7D C07D403/06 A61P5/02 C07D405/12 C07D411/12 CO7D487/04 C07D403/14 C07D401/12 CO7D471/10 C07D403/12 CO7D417/12 C07D487/10 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC **B. FIELDS SEARCHED** Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 CO7D A61P Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Category ° Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to daim No. X WO 99 64401 A (GALCERA MARIE ODILE 1-51 ;THURIEAU CHRISTOPHE ALAIN (FR); MOINET CHRIST) 16 December 1999 (1999-12-16) formulae 1-54 plus examples page 1, line 6 -page 1, line 9; claims WO 99 65942 A (SOD CONSEILS RECH APPLIC X 1-51 GORDON THOMAS D (US)) 23 December 1999 (1999-12-23) page 21, line 1 -page 25, line 13; claims 1-25; examples 1-22 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex. Special categories of cited documents: "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance invention "E" earlier document but published on or after the international "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such docu-"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or ments, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. other means document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed \*&\* document member of the same patent family Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of mailing of the international search report 25 January 2002 04/02/2002 Name and mailing address of the ISA Authorized officer European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentiaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Schmid, A Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

### INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intertional Application No PCT/US 01/23959

		PCT/US 01/23959
C.(Continu	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 00 00477 A (MILICI ANTHONY JOHN; PFIZER PROD INC (US); CHUPAK LOUIS STANLEY (U) 6 January 2000 (2000-01-06) page 26, line 19 -page 26, line 23; claim 20 page 27, line 9 -page 27, line 16 page 28, line 19 -page 28, line 23 page 31, line 27 -page 31, line 34 page 32, line 19 -page 32, line 25	1-30,37
X	WO 96 11927 A (ABBOTT LAB) 25 April 1996 (1996-04-25) page 19, line 21 -page 19, line 25; claim 9 page 23, line 32 -page 24, line 3 page 21, line 7 -page 21, line 12	1-30,37

### FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

The search revealed a large number of documents relevant to the issue of novelty due the broad formulation of the claims. So many documents were retrieved that it is impossible to determine which parts of the claim(s) may be said to define subject-matter for which protection might legitimately be sought (Article 6 PCT). For these reasons, a meaningful search over the whole breadth of the claim(s) is impossible. Consequently, only a few documents have been cited chosen from the number of documents found. It has however to be notified that WO-A-99 64401 corresponds essentially to the present application (claims 1-43 are identical).

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

### INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

Intentional Application No PCT/US 01/23959

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 9964401	A	16-12-1999	AU	4425799 A	. 30-12-1999
			CN	1319094 T	24-10-2001
			CZ	20004568 A3	14-11-2001
			ΕP	1086086 A1	28-03-2001
			NO	20006267 A	07-02-2001
			WO	9964401 A2	16-12-1999
W0 9965942	Α	23-12-1999	AU,	4822399 A	05-01-2000
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		<u></u>	CN	1305496 T	25-07-2001
			EP	1086131 A1	28-03-2001
			NO	20006320 A	12-02-2001
			PL	345037 A1	19-11-2001
			WO	9965942 A1,	23-12-1999
WO 0000477	A	06-01-2000	AU	3841699 A	17-01-2000
,,,,	• •		BG	105190 A	31-12-2001
			BR	9911701 A	20-03-2001
			CN	1308616 T	15-08-2001
			EP	1091943 A1	18-04-2001
			WO	0000477 A1	06-01-2000
			NO	20006600 A	21-02-2001
			US	6306887 B1	23-10-2001
WO 9611927	Α	25-04-1996	WO	9611927 A1	25-04-1996